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September 21, 1946

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AN EDITORIAL

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AN EDITORIAL

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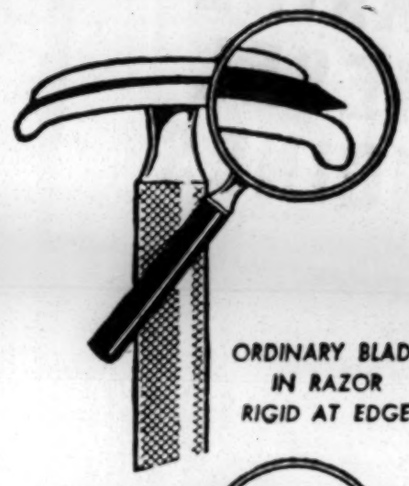

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

"We Demand"

To The Editor:

After the victorious conclusion of the war of resistance, China is facing a crisis owing to dissension among the political parties.

Victory heralded the dawn of a national renaissance, but instead of post-war rehabilitation we see large-scale destruction of communications, mines and fine establishments due to the internal strife which is spreading into almost every nook and cranny in North China, North Kiangsu and Manchuria. All the people there are still living in a hell on earth with no immediate hope of seeing daylight.

Being weak in the military sense, China was the first victim of Fascist aggression. Her agricultural and industrial means along the rich coastal provinces and in Central China were devastated during the war. Most of her arable land remains uncultivated; her factories have completely or partly ceased working. Multitudes of farmers and laborers die of hunger, while thousands of others subsist on grass. Prices of daily necessities have been forced up because of a scarcity of supplies and because of the unchecked inflation.

The situation in China has reached the stage of such extreme poverty and human suffering that people cannot stand more war. The conflict between the Nationalists and the Communists is a hindrance to our post-war renaissance. If this situation is allowed to continue it will be impossible for our country to prosper.

We hope that the unity talks will be resumed instead of continued fighting. Otherwise, starvation and national bankruptcy will be the only results. China would still linger in a sub-colonial state, despite the fact that she has already won the war of resistance and has become one of the Big Five Powers of the United Nations.

Moreover, internal dissension would bring insults or unreasonable demands from our unscrupulous and avaricious neighbors. A prolonged civil war in China might lead to international interference, thus sowing the seed of World War III.

Only by eliminating the self-righteous claims of the rival parties and by returning to peaceful consultative means in the settlement of their differences can national unification, internal peace, post-war rehabilitation and inter-party co-operation be attained.

We demand national unification. We demand immediate unification and unconditional unification. Any further delay may destroy the whole Republic.

Y. Y. CHOW.

Shanghai,
August 24, 1946.

Frost On Other's Roof

To The Editor:

The Peace Anniversary Edition of the Review came to hand unexpectedly on the very day of the Anniversary. After reading its leading and other articles, one wonders how the war was won and what in the world have we to celebrate?

Two wars have been fought and finally won, but democracy and freedom of the people have yet to be fought for. You were right in saying in the editorial "Personal Liberties" that "the Chinese people are as far from enjoying democracy and personal freedom as they were in 1911" and the examples you gave therein of the "official attitude" towards the people and their rights were but a few. If the readers of the Review in all parts of China (including communist-held provinces) care to supply you with examples of this kind I think there would be many. But I am afraid there are few Chinese who care to tell you.

As the old saying goes, "everybody sweeps away the snow in front of his house, so why bother about the frost on somebody else's roof?" The Chinese people are accustomed to keeping silent and they always take the attitude of lookers-on even in affairs of the state that may concern their own fate. That's why corruption is so common in China and corrupt officials are enjoying freely what they have got beyond the reach of

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the law, while the poor keep on suffering without any protest. This attitude will ruin China sooner or later. And not until everybody cares about the frost on the roof of somebody else can China ever become a real democratic country. Freedoms are not given but fought for.

The letter of Mr. G. S. Shie in the same issue of the Review well represented this "I don't care" attitude. Of what he said in his letter I surely have little respect for this elder. If he is really as penniless a man as he said he is, he would have starved to death long ago without his knowing it.

The same I-don't-care attitude goes on: the KMT is right and the Communists are not wrong; democracy is O.K. and dictatorship is not bad either; a king is just as good as a president. So when the American professors in New York sent their protest to President Truman concerning the Kunming assassinations the Chinese with the "I don't care" attitude just never will understand but may simply ask why they don't mind their own business,—and the same goes for General Marshall, too.

The old man, Mr. Shie, "will be 70 before long" and he is vaingloriously proud of being a citizen of "one of the Five Great Powers of the present world." In saying "in less than half a century China already has become one of the Five Great Powers of the world," he forgets what the other Four are doing and how they are thinking of their sister power. It may be said that China had the possiblity of becoming one of the great powers at the end of the war, but that possiblity has certainly gone with the beginning of the civil strife.

Mr. Shie also draws a good picture of himself in his letter: With a wine cup in hand, he is complacently writing poems and reading the Classics and with great hope is waiting for "a Judgment Day," while civil war and famine are claiming the lives of millions. It's a good sight! He forgets about the present and dreams only of the future. I wonder when this "Judgment Day" will ever come. If the people of China and of the world don't fight for their freedoms there will be nobody to free them and the war we fought and won certainly has been in vain.

A YOUNG MAN.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
September 5, 1946.

Military Preparedness

To The Editor:

Only one year after the Allied victory over Japan the world is again being haunted by the nightmare of another world war. All the ties of friendship and cooperation which prevailed throughout the war seem to have now been broken and have given way to mutual jealousy and misunderstanding. Conflicts of one kind or another are found in all parts of the world, pointing to this grim possibility.

What is the uncleus of all these conflicts? Evidently it is the result of a hotly-pursued strife between two blocs or groups of nations for supremacy of world power. In other words it is an ideological strife as well as a strife for realistic interests between the two groups of nations.

The present international situation is somewhat similar to that of 1939. The Germans then thought they were equal in strength to the Anglo-French combination while the British and French realized that further growth of German power would upset the balance of power in Europe. As a result, war broke out. If, at present, the Russians believe that

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they are equal to the Western democracies in strength, while at the same time their apparent might challenges that of Great Britain and the United States combined, war will undoubtedly break out in Europe and Asia.

This analysis of the present world situation is, perhaps, too frank to be easily admitted by those who are at the helm of governments. It is also a state of affairs to which the people of the world, wearied by the ravages of two successive wars, wilfully close their eyes. But whether we like it or not, we have to know this painful truth, namely, we must be prepared for the worst, if the worst should come.

Does this mean that war is inevitable? The answer is "No." It all depends upon whether or not Russia abandons her present policy of expansion both in Europe and Asia. But before Russia will abandon her policy of expansion, the only way open to the Western democracies is to be fully prepared for war. The lessons of two successive wars have taught us to take precautions against any precipitate attacks that might come from what are considered friendly territories.

So there will be a race for armament. This heavy burden will be laid on all the peoples of the world. It goes without saying that no nation in the world, not even the Russians, desires another war: if there is a war, it is only that their leaders bring them into it.

Wars have been resorted to as a means of settling international disputes; but as the wars of 1914 and 1939 have repeatedly shown, they have only given rise to more troubles and confusions. If the statesmen of the present world are wise enough to see this, they may yet go a long way in preventing the coming of World War III, whose shadow now haunts every peaceloving citizen of the world.

WAI KA-CHUNG.

Canton,
September 4, 1946.

No Direction

To The Editor:

I fear that Mr. A. U. gives me credit for a scholarship in economic affairs that I do not possess.

In discussing American domestic affairs, I intended to bring to the attention of readers in China the fact that those who now depend on the United States for leadership in world affairs are likely to be disappointed. This lack of availability of American leadership is not due to indifference on the part of most of the people. We have profited from the results of turning our backs on the rest of the world following World War I to the extent that we would like to cooperate in world affairs now, and any clearly stated isolationist sentiment in this country will get shouted down.

But despite the interest and willingness on the part of the people to participate in settling world problems, they and their government appear unable to do so to the extent that the United States potentially could. So there must be some weaknesses in the country causing this failure to meet international responsibilities. It is my observation and opinion that the rapid growth of services in contrast to agriculture and basic industry has caused the American people to lose the sense of direction and purpose in life we once had, with the result that individual responsibility to society is steadily becoming weaker.

I have not read Burnham's book which you mentioned. From your analysis of his point of view I would judge that his book is being taken as a guide book by those who are in favor of changing the

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present American administration at the earliest possible moment. Republican party leaders these days are charging that the Democrats through a continuation of New Deal Philosophy are endeavoring to bring in a total planned economy. To the extent that the Republicans get down to cases at all, they attack the so-called economic totalitarianism of the London School of Economics and John Maynard Keynes.

On the extreme fringes of the Republican stand we find the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chicago Tribune, the Hearst papers and Westbrook Pegler. They have organized a sort of ghoulish society whose activities consist of belaboring the dead body of the late President Roosevelt. When they tire of this pastime, to get their second wind they beat the dead body of the late Lord Keynes.

As a natural-born middle-of-the-roader, I will say that in their attacks on the motives of the present administration, I think they have some valid points. I suspect that Chester Bowles and some of his friends in the OPA cannot quite envisage a situation in America where price controls would be unnecessary. When even the National Association of Manufacturers spokesmen say that there can be no real price control without rationing, I agree. So that when Mr. Truman is charged with responsibility in our current race toward inflation because he took off all rationing controls just a year ago, I feel the charge is absolutely correct.

I suppose that it is true that many men who a decade ago sought to bring some sort of planning into the economic chaos of the depression period now feel that government planning and a planned economy must continue forever. However, I doubt seriously that these men as a group are planning for a coup d'etat. A further state of confusion in the American scene will have to ensure before such scheming can begin in earnest.

Unfortunately, this further confusion is on its way. According to statistics, the United States is doing very well at the moment in the matter of production and employment. Henry Wallace's one-time panacea for our social ills, sixty million jobs, has been achieved. Production during recent months has been terrific, even in housing. But our former homespun philosophy that hard work is the cure for all evils isn't working out because too great a proportion of the work consists of turning out madder music and stronger wine; and daily more and more of us are being engulfed in a hangover of disillusionment.

Aside from ethical considerations, such a situation is dangerous in that it will permit false prophets to arise and capture a jaded public imagination. It may be that a planned economy group is even now working to gain control. More likely, in my opinion, will be the rise of regional demagogues like the late Huey Long.

On the other hand, there is the possibility that both regionally and nationally an intelligent and alert leadership may arise to bring us out of the doldrums. Right now is a bad time because the leaders of the senior generation have died or are rapidly losing their effectiveness. As for the Democratic party, President Roosevelt's mastery of political leadership was so dominating that apparently it stifled other potential leaders. The Republican party remains in the control of a group of stupid men whose ambition is no more lofty than to seek victory through default. I really believe that Senator Taft of Ohio feels that King Canute could have stopped the tide if he had cut down on government expenditures first.

Meanwhile, some new faces are appearing in governors' chairs and in the House

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and Senate. The fact that most of them have no political record is in their favor; and we cannot predict the future entirely accurately until we see what they can do.

A paradox in our political scene is that whereas a candidate for office must use either the Republican or Democratic tag to be elected, once elected the tags mean nothing.

The years to come will be extremely interesting to watch—if we pull through, that is.

JAMES L. STEWART.

Rosemead, California,
August 19, 1946.

Your Brothers' Blood

To The Editor:

We hereby sincerely appeal to the American Government and its representatives, Marshall and Stuart, that China today is at the crossroad of going either to *Reconstruction* or *Destruction*, the fate of which is held partly by the KMT and partly by the U.S. If it is meant that a democratic China should include the Chinese Communist Party, why should the KMT Government now so positively launch attacks on every regions emancipated by the Communists from the Japanese behind a smoke screen of "settling politics by political means?" The civil war is going on as usual and growing more serious day by day.

If the U.S. wishes to see a China fitted against U.S.S.R., that's all. If she merely wishes to see a democratic China, a Chinese Government of not one party but of all parties and non-party elements on equal footing, why does she not withhold all her assistance to the one party government of KMT before a bona fide democratic China is born?

Wash your hands at once, KMT, for your hands are stained with the blood of your own brothers! Think it over again, American friends, your policy towards a democratic China has unfortunately helped the despotic regime of KMT! Unless an abrupt change is made by restoring the Political Consultative Conference at once, all your assistances to the war-like KMT government will certainly subject the Chinese people to slaughter on a bigger scale and bring about World War III earlier instead of doing away with it!

K. S. SUNG.
D. A. NEE.
S. H. CHANG.

Kunming,
September 7, 1946.

Read The Classics!

To The Editor:

Reading your editorials, "Shanghai, Port of Chaos" and "Chinese in Japan," of August 10 made me feel very, very shameful. Why the Chinese people at home and abroad are so bad today is indeed very perplexing. What these people are doing will make us lose our international prestige and do us endless harm in the future.

Some of us may still remember that three months after Confucius became the magistrate of Chung Tu District in what is now Shantung Province thievery disappeared. According to Chinese historians, the "male people there walked on one side of the street, while the female population on the other side. If anything was lost on the way, no one except the owner would pick it up."

When the Great Yu (大禹) became ruler of the nation he made it a rule that "if a person is hungry it is caused by me; if he suffers from cold it is due to my inability to clothe him; and if he

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becomes a criminal it is my fault." (一民飢，我飢之也，一民寒，我寒之也，一民罪，我陷之也). His reign has been known in history as the Golden Era of China.

Twenty years ago, when Yuan Shih-kai wished to change the Chinese Republic into a monarchy he sought the advice of an American named Goodnow, who said that the Chinese people were too ignorant and were unable to govern themselves. Yuan immediately overthrew the republic and made himself emperor. Many Chinese then hated Goodnow for his "preposterous" judgment. But if they were living now they probably would believe him. Our President, Generalissimo Chiang, is a good soldier and a great scholar. But after he and his comrades have managed the country for 20 years the people's character and the nation's virtues are still very poor. Is it not a strange thing?

As for the chaotic condition at Shanghai's wharves I suggest that the Government employ many many detectives to catch as many of these thieves as they can. Whenever one is caught he must be punished severely. The reason for severe punishment is best explained by an old saying: "If the thistles are not uprooted, the orchids will not attain their full bloom; if the infected horses are not sent away the other steeds will be disappointed." (荊棘不除，蘭蕙減色，害馬不去，騏驥短氣) As for those irresponsible and incompetent officials they too must be punished severely, besides being dismissed from their posts.

To right our present wrongs once and for all I suggest that we follow what our ancient sages did and said. The Chinese people used to be an honest, docile, peace-loving and friendly people. Why so many have become so wicked is because they are forbidden to read the Chinese Classics. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had said that one of the ways to recover our national position is to review our old virtues, and he said he was unhappy because those who crave for the new form of civilization often throw those virtues away. So if our authorities wish the nation to become decent, righteous and honest and have a sense of shame again, let the students read the Classics. That was one of the wishes of the father of the Republic. Who dares to oppose it?

TSAO SHIH-NING.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
August 25, 1946.

Short Memory

To The Editor:

This is a time in which there is a new and universal urge for democracy, and most people, I believe, in their quest for democracy want, above all things, security, freedom and liberty in the first place. If there is freedom the people have a better chance to earn a decent living, and will be able to indulge in their individual pursuits more freely. But in the fight for freedom, and hence democracy, success depends to a large extent on how much the two opposing factions or groups can settle their differences or how far they can work out a compromise, as it is in the case with China.

The surest way to win this fight, as proven by history over and over again, is to properly organize ourselves against the threat of war or acts of violence. At this point, we must remember that there are a good number of Chinese individuals, who on the surface seem to be the pioneers of democracy, but who in reality merely talk and talk about the virtues of democracy and do nothing to win or protect it. I feel very sorry for our Chin-

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ese friends, the Chinese nation, when I come to think of this, as we know that China today is still a democracy in name only.

If China intends to be a truly democratic country there are a few things that she must do immediately. First, she should launch a country-wide program of mass education to wipe out the greatest obstacle of all: illiteracy. But when one takes up the question of education in China today there is the thorny question of the poor salary of teachers. The treatment the teachers are getting certainly makes teaching a very unattractive profession, and I believe there are not many of them who are giving their full attention to their students. They have barely enough to feed themselves, to say the least about physical comforts for members of their families. If this condition should continue uncorrected, I am afraid in a decade or so teaching will become a despised profession in China. Similarly, Government officials and public servants should be better treated. I do not believe China lacks capable men. They are only unwilling to offer their services under the circumstances. To cite an example. Immediately after V-J Day a Chinese engineer returned from France and entertained a great hope that he could be useful to the Government. Unfortunately the Government was in no hurry and he was made to wait for two whole months without anything in view. Disappointed, he killed himself in Chungking. His death undoubtedly was regrettable and unfortunate, and China lost a good engineer.

Now let us turn our eyes to the long and tedious negotiations between the Nationalists and the Communists. I do not believe that peace is so difficult to achieve in China. It is because both parties do not wish to have a peace that would be detrimental to their selfish interests. There are many officials who at this moment are unwilling to give up their power and privileges. In fact they welcome disorder and confusion, because disorder and confusion offer them excellent opportunities for becoming rich and secure. Where would they be when and if China becomes a democracy? It is not difficult to picture why the two opposing parties perfer to slug it out at the expense of the people. One wonders whether they still remember Dr. Sun.

The Chinese soldier and the Chinese peasant both did a magnificent job in defeating the Japanese, the former fighting them while the latter supported him. But it is a joke that the soldier is rewarded with more fighting to do, while the peasant starves to death. I submit that in modern history peace is proved to be more intolerable than war!

FREDERICK Z. WOOD

Shanghai,
August 20, 1946.

Too Hard

To The Editor:

Among all the articles in your REVIEW, I find that the financial and economic ones are too hard to be understood. Perhaps my lack of good knowledge about such subjects is the reason. Yet, you always express your special terms with their abbreviations which—such as "T. T. rates" and "Mr. Big"—cannot be found in any ordinary dictionary. Will you kindly suggest a good book to settle such questions?

L. M. S.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
September 15, 1946.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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Vol. 103 Shanghai, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1946 No. 3

Mass Arrests In Manila

HIGH-handed military police action in the mass arrests of scores of Chinese, supposedly on suspicion of being behind the Hukbalahap movement, remains officially unexplained today. The wholesale roundups took place last week in the wake of the Roxas government's determined drive against the Huks, with whom the Philippine army has been fighting for several months. The deadline for surrender by the Huks of their firearms was September 1. When the Huks failed to comply, mass arrests took place in Manila and elsewhere in the islands. Huk leaders were taken into "protective custody" and apparently are being held indefinitely without trial.

The case of the Chinese is a somewhat different matter. All apparently have been released after questioning, but are being required to report to the military police twice a week. Targets of the army intelligence officers' raids were the "Chinese Commercial Guide," a daily newspaper published by the Chinese Labor Federation; an elementary school maintained by the Chinese YMCA; the daily newspaper, "Chinese Guide;" the Hongkong Institute and the Union High School. Chinese agents, identified by eyewitnesses as active members of the Manila Kuomintang, accompanied the raiders.

A spokesman for the Manila Kuomintang later denied the party had had anything to do with the raids, which, incidentally, the victims had anticipated as far back as last July, as evidenced in statements made to Edward Rohrbough, China Weekly Review correspondent, who predicted in an article published on July 20, that the open enmity between the KMT and its opposition in Manila, whether Communists or Democratic Leaguers, would eventually lead to action by the Roxas regime. Actually, said Rohrbough, the number of Communists among the Manila Chinese is a moot question. There is no official Chinese Communist Party, and there are many liberals of various factions and beliefs. Likewise the KMT residents are split into a number of factions which fight spiritedly among themselves, but which are united in their persecution of the Democratic Leaguers.

For months, so Rohrbough reported last July, KMT agents have been pointing out members of the Hua Chi as "dangerous Communists." Those benefitting by the information were the Roxas police. The Hua Chi was an organization formed by Chinese guerrillas during the Jap occupation. Its members operated independently, but at times joined forces with the Hukbalahaps and other outstanding underground organizations to strike at the Japanese. The Hua Chi busied itself at the time with assassinating Chinese collaborators while the KMT guerrillas took the view that even Chinese puppets were none of their business.

Since the liberation of the Philippines, matters have not improved between the KMT and the Chinese liberals. Internal quarrels in Manila's Chinatown continued and once even produced a KMT accusation that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was composed of "Moscow-inspired Communists." The KMT reactionaries at times have taken action directed at eliminating non-KMT compatriots. A wholesale movement long has been anticipated. The recent mass arrests, in view of the attested presence of KMT members, would seem to have been a move to root out opposition, with the object of having the Roxas government imprison and perhaps deport the arrested men. But, despite KMT denials of participation, the plan would seem to have fizzled out although the rather significant silence of President Roxas remains unbroken.

Yunnan War Claims

THE problem of reparations has already whipped up a hornet's nest at Paris, where the shape of things to come in the Far Eastern peace settlement is beginning to appear. And just as reparations once broke the back of the Weimar republic, and in the long run did almost as much harm to the recipients as to the givers, so tomorrow, when reparations are fixed in Asia may the same thing happen.

One of the first inklings of what China may demand in the way of an indemnity for war damages was contained in a resolution recently adopted by the Resident Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Assembly. Outlining a 5-point program for claims to be made against Indo-China, the Yunnan body demanded that the national government claim reparations from the French government for damages sustained by Yunnan as a result of the war.

That the people of Yunnan are entitled to some compensation for the beating they took during the war will be readily conceded. But there still remains the question as to who must pay for the damages sustained. For if it is assumed that the mere occupation of French Indo-China by the Japanese, and the use of the country as a Japanese base against China constitutes a valid basis for Chinese claims against Indo-China, then by the same reasoning Indo-China can demand payment for damages from China for having permitted the Japanese to seize, and use as a base against Indo-China, the island of Hainan.

Another problem that arises is whether the French alone can be held responsible for the

damages sustained by China, and the province of Yunnan in particular. For should France ever agree to payment of such claims, the fact still remains that the money would have to come out of the pockets of the inhabitants of Indo-China. The Chinese government, therefore, should realize that it is not solely a Sino-French problem, but one involving the peoples of Indo-China as well.

The first demand is that the Yunnan section of the Yunnan-Indo-Chinese Railway should come under Chinese control. Just what this means is somewhat hazy, but if by "control" the Chinese desire to attain ownership over the line, it seems clear that there are sound reasons why this should become a fact. However, is it assumed that France must voluntarily resign her share of the railway in China without receiving anything for it, or will China pay compensation to the French? Clearly only the latter can be justified. But a Sino-French agreement on the Yunnan railway has been overdue in any case, war claims or no war claims.

Further, the Yunnan body demands that China should be granted free access to all special areas in Indo-Chinese ports. This demand again demand rights in several ports for the transit of is rather loosely defined. But if the Yunnanese goods to the Chinese province without paying exorbitant customs duties, then there exists every reason in the world why the Chinese government should back such a proposal. Isolated from the rest of the world by nearly impassable barriers, Eastern Yunnan must continue to depend on the Indo-China route for her imports and exports. Since certain port areas in Indo-China have been declared free ports to China, the Yunnanese are entitled to such consideration.

The Yunnan provincial body, obviously recalling the lush days when Chinese troops could aye or nay a proposal in Northern Indo-China, now demand that no transit visas be required for Chinese entering or leaving Indo-China. In other words, France must give up the right to control the movement of foreign nationals (in this case only the Chinese, but foreign nationals nevertheless) in Indo-China. Now that smacks of a desire by the Yunnanese for extraterritoriality of a kind. The only remark that can accompany this Chinese "war claim" is that on the basis of international law and reciprocity, China should grant the same right to French nationals in China.

But it is the last demand, namely that all losses suffered by Overseas Chinese in the recent killings in Indo-China should be compensated by the French that raises the gravest doubts as to the logic of the Yunnan representative body. For it is evident by this time that French cannot bear responsibility for all the damage inflicted by Vietnamese and other local authorities, and by Indo-Chinese terrorists on innocent people. It should also be recalled that on similar grounds the French could claim damages from China for the acts of terrorism perpetrated against Frenchmen in Northern Indo-China during the time of the Chinese occupation.

So long as China sticks to legal arguments, she has a comparatively tight case, as in regard to free port areas and control of the Chinese stretch of the railway, but when China demands rights not compatible with principles of international law, then she will appear as a nation taking advantage of a former ally's present difficulties to force unwarranted concessions from her.

Foreign Utilities in China

THE foreign ownership of public utilities has always loomed as a large question in China, and more so today than ever before. Comparatively recent attempts of various Chinese official organs to "squeeze out" or "freeze out" foreign-owned utility concerns brings up a question which has long smoldered below the surface. Just how this problem is going to be tackled remains to be seen.

Precedents in Europe are few and far between, for most European states have not had to depend upon foreign capital to develop their utilities. The case of South and Central America, however, offers a few cases in point. Like China, most South American states, being continually short of capital, have had to grant special franchises to foreign concerns. Now that industrialization is going ahead at a brisk pace, these states desire control of their public utility systems.

Within the past month, two important South American utilities have been taken over by Argentina and Brazil respectively. In Argentina, the Compania Union Telefonica, an I. T. & T. subsidiary (as is the Shanghai Telephone Company), passed into the hands of the Argentine government—after payment of US$95,000,000 to the American holding company.

In Brazil, the Sao Paulo Railway Company, Ltd., a British concern and one of the Latin American nations' vital railway links, was recently appropriated by the Brazilian government. While taking over the railroad, the Brazilian Government decreed that all British stockholders would be paid the full amount for stock owned by them, according to the full capital of the company as recognized by the government of Brazil.

The amicable manner in which these two transfers were effected should provide China with a valuable guide. In neither case did the foreign holding companies consider themselves cheated or forced to give up valuable property for nothing. In both cases the governments concerned profited by the taking-over of control from the foreign companies. In contrast to the name-calling, state department demarches, and economic pressures involved in the Mexican nationalization of foreign oilfield holdings, the Argentinian and Brazilian transfers were carried out in a business-like manner, to the benefit and credit of both parties.

China is fast approaching the stage when she too will have to consider seriously the nationalization of foreign utility concerns. However, China would be rash and foolhardy if she were to follow in the footsteps of Mexico, and confiscate outright, rather than the example of Argentina and Brazil where the foreign concerns were "bought out" after mutual agreement.

Should force be used in "edging out" foreign concerns, the economic history of China would

parallel that of Mexico during the past decade. Foreign firms would refuse to invest capital at a time when new capital is urgently required. All foreign technical assistance would come to an end, with all that this involves for China.

China certainly should begin to think about taking over foreign utilities. It should be a gradual process spread over many years. Only when the Chinese are able to handle such utilities, and only if they can serve the public efficiently and at reasonable expense, should they be taken over. But such control should not be gained through unilateral action.

For, in the long run, foreign utility concerns are like the goose that lays the golden egg. Seize it by the throat, imprison it, kill it, the result is the same—no more foreign capital is available, foreign technical knowledge is denied, and diplomatic relations are strained. It was Sino-foreign cooperation in this field in the past which brought into being the modern utility systems which China now has. It is the same recognition of mutual rights in the future which can lead to an orderly, equitable, just process of the nationalization of existing foreign utilities in China and the continued investment of new foreign capital in developing China's industrial sinews.

Swan Song For XMHA

WHEN XMHA was taken over by the Armed Forces Radio Service following the end of the Pacific war, the mountain came to Mahomet. Shanghai radio audiences, always dreaming of a visit to the States where they could tune in on A-1 broadcasts at all hours of the day had something even better happen to them—the best in American radio fare was brought to them on a silver platter. So much the more reason for bemoaning the exit of XMHA from the local broadcasting world.

But if we have lost a friend, we have learned much from the near one year life of the AFRS station. We have learned how truly great is the need for a good radio station in this city. True, no private radio corporation could attain the facilities of the AFRS. But for all that the U.S. Army-operated XMHA has shown that Shanghai's radio programs are dehydrated, lifeless and too one-sided. For all its swing and jive and "loud-mouthedness", XMHA gave much food for intellectual thought. Its discourses on world affairs, its dramatization of milestones in the fight of men for freedom will long remain as permanent contributions to the life of this city.

The real pity is that there is no-one to fill the place vacated by XMHA. Even with regard to a comparatively simple thing like a newscast, where is the station that gives both sides of every development and question as did XMHA? And where the station that considers the listener first, the advertiser next?

If XMHA has given the public a rude awakening in what it has missed for years and years, it should also provide a stimulus to local radio stations, which should realize that what Shanghailanders were satisfied with before the war will no longer be sufficient to please as well as promote sales for advertisers. In bowing out XMHA has bowed in a new era for Shanghai broadcasting—we hope.

Attlee & The Squatters

ONE of "Clem" Attlee's most popular election platforms was his boast that whereas the Conservatives were only interested in protecting property, Labor would see to it that there would be houses enough to go around for all. That was just a year ago. Today, his Majesty's loyal wielder of the Crown's authority, "Cautious Clem" has been forced to take much the same attitude toward housing as his predecessor Winston Churchill (a "conservative reactionary" as noted by Labor circles).

Here then is the paradox of a workers' government being forced to tell the workers that a landlord has, after all, the right of control over his houses even when empty, while millions are homeless. Meanwhile Britain's communists, always agile in leaping into a political breach in the enemy's lines, have made capital out of the "Battle of the Squatters."

Britain's Labor government, pursing the policy of the "inevitability of gradualness", has so far been able to lead the twin mares of labor and capital along the road to recovery. The squatters issue, however, may force Attlee to make a choice between the two. He may have to decide, right here and now, whether labor's continuance in power is more important (and this can only be possible by taking a middle course, with a compromise with capital) or whether socialistic aims come first (hence full backing for the laboring masses).

The empty luxurious West End flats of London may yet prove a more difficult nut for Attlee to crack than the coal pits of Wales or the blast furnaces of Sheffield.

Our Desperate Choice In China

(By Joseph C. Harsch.—Reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor)

GEN. George C. Marshall has kept the fragile peace of China alive through so many crises that neither he nor official Washington has yet abandoned hope that it can be saved.

However, hope was never at a lower ebb than it is now; so low that Washington has felt forced to give the most careful attention to the possible necessity of abandoning China to civil war.

What makes the condition so discouraging at this juncture is the degeneration of Kuomintang conduct to such a low level of brutality and terrorism that it is difficult to see how an American Government can continue to associate with it much longer.

Matters have been brought to a head by the political persecutions and assassinations of leading Chinese intellectuals, liberals and scholars. The victims are not Communists. For the most part, they are American-educated. They are the pride of the American missions, the men with

whom Americans like to associate, in every sense the better and more hopeful element in China.

Their crime is that they have worked for compromise, conciliation and unity. For that crime they have become anathema to the extreme Kuomintang leaders who have determined that there shall be no unity except the unity to be bought by military subjugation of all enemies of the Kuomintang.

The surviving Chinese intellectuals are now refugees. Some have reached the security of British authority in Hongkong. A large group have been given temporary asylum in American consulates.

Two beliefs motivate the extremist group of the Kuomintang. One is their unshakable conviction that America must continue to support them, come what may. The other is that they think they have the military power to conquer all of China.

According to Washington calculations, both are wrong. The first is wrong because the American public is not likely to approve American aid to one faction in a Chinese civil war, even though that faction is fighting the Chinese Communists.

The second is wrong because the more extreme the Kuomintang becomes, the more unpopular it becomes. It has the larger and better equipped armies. But wherever those armies go they carry repression, corruption and higher taxation with them. This has given the Communists an enormous advantage in the background competition for public good will.

In the so-called Communist zones, taxes are very much lower and corruption is relatively lower still. So Kuomintang armies might win pitched battles, but Washington does not believe that those armies could ever subdue all resistance.

The cynicism of the Kuomintang leaders is expressed by their thinking about Russia. They propose to make a deal. They will offer Manchuria to Russia in return for a free hand in the rest of China, and apparently believe Russia would accept such a deal. Some are even claiming that the deal has been reached.

Washington judges Moscow differently. It believes that if it came to civil war, Russia would ultimately come to the aid of the Communists.

The last hope of saving the peace of China rests on ridding the Kuomintang extremists of their two fixations. Washington will not give them support in full civil war.

If anything were needed to prove this, it is the editorial position taken by the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald, which advocate American withdrawal from China "entirely."

Plainly, the last hope of the Kuomintang for American support in such a war would be in the quarters represented by these newspapers. But still Nanking clings to its fixations.

Washington is almost at its wits' end. To withdraw means to abandon China to civil war, and probably eventually to see China go Communist.

To stay means to ally American policy in a Chinese civil war with a faction which daily becomes more inefficient, more corrupt and more brutal. To stay becomes intolerable, while to go means to accept the failure of a great and high-minded experiment which had the political stability of Asia as its purpose. It is a fearsome dilemma.

What makes it all the harder for Washington is that the Kuomintang is probably paving the way by its own blindness for the last thing it wants. If it forces American withdrawal by its own excesses, the end result will almost certainly be an ultimate Communist victory in China.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Sept. 24, 1921.

Truth

When General Leonard Wood addressed the Americans of Shanghai during his brief visit last week, he gave further evidence of the unshakable and persistent faith of the American people in education and democratic government as the only sure remedy against the world's political ills. "We have gone on the principle," said the Governor-General in referring to American control of the Philippines, "that truth is stronger than fiction. If there is anything wrong with education in the preparation of a people for self-government, we want to find it out."

* * *

"Asiatic Ferment"

The great outstanding fact of Asia is the helplessness of China. Here is a vast and far from fully populated territory, a Golconda of undeveloped riches, a treasure-house of coal and iron and petroleum, a fertile land of agriculture, peopled by a mixed race of industrious, intelligent and thrifty citizens who, once brought under the modern industrial system, would probably be the richest group of human beings in the world, and the best customers of all the other nations....These people have not developed or acquired the art of self-government. They are thus, on the one hand, helpless to use their treasures; and they are thus, on the other hand, helpless to defend them.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

Sept. 19, 1936.

SMC Bankrupt?

It was more than a coincidence that Yukichi Hayashi, president of the Japanese Federated Street Unions, handed the Municipal Council of the International Settlement a demand for a 10 to 30 percent reduction in land taxes only three days after publication of a report from official sources claiming that it would be necessary to increase taxes from the present 14 to 16 percent....Since it would be impossible, in view of Japanese opposition, if for no other reason, to raise the municipal tax rate at the present time, there is no alternative but to face the problem of reducing SMC expenditures.

* * *

Farmers Irate

Resenting the damage done to the river bank of their paddy fields by the wash of the British steamer Tailee, Chinese farmers fired on the steamer as it was proceeding to Hongkong from Kongmoon Sept. 15. The shooting resulted in the death of Ching Cheong, a quartermaster, and the wounding of three foreigners, including Miss Carlett, an American Baptist missionary, a passenger.

Freedom Of Air Thorny Problem As Fear, Suspicion Rampant

By LIN WO-CHIANG (林我將)

(Dr. Lin, who carried out research work at the American Institute of Air Law after he had taken his law degree in the States, lectured at the Soochow University Law School and at the Central Aviation Academy, on his return to China. He is an authority in the field of Aviation Law and International Law, and many of his articles in this field have appeared in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW and the American Journal of Air Law. He is author of: Law and Rules of International Air Warfare, published by the Commercial Press. Before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, 1937, he was counselor to the Commission of Aeronautical Affairs and Secretary-General of the China Aviation League.)

THE ultimatum served on Yugoslavia by the United States on August 21, following the shooting down of two unarmed U.S. transport planes by Yugoslav pursuit craft within the space of 10 days, very nearly created an international crisis of the first magnitude—the first such since V-E Day. It practically held up the peace negotiations in Paris. The matter was more serious than met the eye. For little Yugoslavia was not alone, and these two incidents were mere climax to a series of complaints of alleged violations of Yugoslavian air space or air sovereignty by American planes.1 On this occasion the Soviet Pravda took up the cudgels in behalf of Yugoslavia, placing the blame squarely on the United States; while Dr. Manuilsky, the Ukrainian Foreign Minister, darkly hinted that "the Balkans once more may become the powder keg of Europe."

Although this case now seems closed by the timely compliance to the American demands by Yugoslavia, the principle at issue is not without international significance. It raises again for the first time since the end of the recent war, a perplexed and much disputed question: the claim of sovereignty over the air (or rather air space) above national territory *vis-a-vis* the demand for "freedom of the air." The extensive utilization of the air as a medium of locomotion plus the increasing desire of the peoples of different nations to live in "One World," has pushed it to the forefront of real politics, and it now vehemently demands speedy solution by the United Nations, in anticipation of a more serious clash than the one we have just witnessed.

Air Ruled "Free" In 1906

To understand the principle at issue, it will be necessary to look into the different theories about the air, which prevailed in the happier days (?) when the use of aircraft as a weapon of war was a thing only to be speculated. We need not go farther than the time the first airplane made its appearance and jurists in the western world began to formulate some coherent principles in an attempt to regulate the use of this new-found instrumental.

During its session at Ghent in 1906, the Institute of International Law adopted the following somewhat self-contradictory principle: "The air is free. States have over it, in time of peace and in time of war, only the rights necessary for self-preservation. "From this we can see that on the whole the jurists then stood for freedom of the air, which they maintained up to 1911 (at the Madrid session of the Institute). This position was not very much changed when World War I broke out. During the war, however, the principle of exclusive sovereignty over the air became the order of the day, only to be modified by the Convention of International Air Navigation (the CINA) of 1919, a by-product of the Peace Conference of the same year. However, it does not mean that there have always been two opposing principles only. They have ranged from absolute freedom of the air to that of an exclusive sovereignty over the air, as summed up here:

Free For Navigation?

Confronted by the new-born air problems, international jurists and legislators all over the world have during the last few decades endeavored to solve them by advancing theories such as follow and seeking to transform them into law: (1) that the air space is entirely free (for navigation to all nations); (2) that upon the analogy of the maritime belt there is a lower zone of territorial air space and a higher unlimited zone of free air space (this lower zone has been prescribed from a few hundred meters to a few thousand meters up above the territory and was to be under the absolute control of the subjacent State; (3) that the air space to an unlimited height is entirely within the sovereignty of the subjacent State, basing on the private law maxim "he who owns the land owns it to an indefinite height; and (4) that the air space is within the sovereignty of the subjacent State subject to a servitude of innocent passage for the civil or commercial aircraft of other nations.

The principles or theories under (2) and (3) may be dismissed without further comment than that they are either incompatible (e.g., application of the analogy of maritime belt) or obsolescent under present day conditions. The assertion that the air is free, however, is a re-echo of an earlier controversy over "the freedom of the sea," during the last 300 years or so, and has apparently not been quite settled yet.2 It will be recalled that the Dutch scholar Hugo Grotius asserted (in his *mare liberum*, 1609) that the sea is free to all, which was denied by John Selden (in the *mare clausum*, written 1618). These academic disputes were carried into the realm of international politics, when Great Britain joined the United States in protesting against the claim of Russia to the exclusive use of the waters of the Bering Sea, which ended in the abandoning of such claim by Russia in the treaties with the protesting Powers in 1824-25.

New Agreements Needed

Until the recent United States-Yugoslavian clash over the question of violations of air sovereignty, the members of the United Nations have been too much occupied with more immediate and pressing problems to consider whether from now on the world is going to enjoy the freedom of the air, or to be controlled remain at the pre-war position—a position that has been crystalized in the Convention for International Air Navigation of 1919—although the trends of world opinion and the actual need of the time seem to point to a tendency inclining towards freedom of the air now.

The principle of exclusive air sovereignty was claimed and practiced by both belligerent and neutral countries during the war of 1914-1918, only to be modified by the CINA of 1919, as mentioned above, which recognizes that every State has "complete and exclusive sovereignty in the air space above its territory and territorial waters," but concedes that "in time of peace to accord freedom of innocent passage." (Arts. 1 and 2.) The freedom of innocent passage, however, is greatly discounted, if not actually hindered by the extensive right given to the contracting States to forbid flying of foreign planes over so-called "prohibited areas," such as arsenals, barracks, naval yards, etc., which is rapidly becoming inapplicable in this Atomic Age, when the A-bombs take in both the military areas and civilian quarters. The effect of such bombs is too widespread and too violent to discriminate between the two, to leave the latter intact. Hereafter, all military installations will have to be hidden deep underground, and rendered invisible and unassailable from the air, hence this provision (Art. 3) is inadequate and unnecessary.

Nevertheless, a new air convention aiming at the freedom of the air is necessary in place of the CINA of 1919 as a point of departure, as in that Convention great efforts have been made to provide facilities such

1 According to report from Belgrade up to the time of the incidents, American planes had flown over Yugoslavia 130 times without permission; and the Moscow Pravda stated that American planes had violated Yugoslav air space 172 times during the period from June 6 to August 8!

2 The blunt remark reportedly made by Admiral W. F. Halsey some weeks ago, as a reply to the Soviet criticism of the American naval dispositions in the Eastern Mediterranean is a strong reminiscence of the earlier disputes with Russia on this subject. Taking the stand, which is also a brusque restatement of the American stand for freedom of the seas, the admiral said: "It is nobody's damn business where we go. We go anywhere we please."

as exchange of meteorological information, air charts, the establishment of international airports, etc., by the contracting States as well as the calling of regular conferences to amend and make new rules, and the establishment of an international Commission to put the provisions of the Convention in practice, are some of the things to be continued and improved with a view to encouraging international air navigation.3 The war is already a year over, and we wonder how soon we may have a new convention, to regulate as well as encourage international air navigation, with all the weaknesess of the previous Convention removed and its strong points stressed.

Fear Still Rampant

Such an international convention, like the United Nations Charter, will be a concrete proof that the United Nations earnestly desire to cooperate in international air communications. It will alleviate fear and suspicion, which, regrettably, still hang over the skies in this year of grace, 1946! A peace without peaceful and enlightened agreements on international air problems is no peace. The persistent closing of the Soviet "air-fronts" to other nations4 and the recent bickerings over questions of air sovereignty on the part of Yugoslavia, which actually is one of the Allies, are eloquent of the presence of points of friction waiting to be removed. Warning of such kind of dangers is fully seen in the opinion quoted below:

"...whether individuals or governments choose to believe it or not, aviation is too great a power to be subjected to traditional and petty limits. Political control of aviation will inevitably lead to a war for freedom of the air. Air control of politics will almost as certainly bring another war for supremacy of one nation in the air...political system, and aviation must be partners. Together they can build a new and infinitely wider world of opportunity. Opposed, and mutually antagonistic, they will bring certain chaos and disaster." (B. Hershey in "The Air Future.")

In envisaging a world enjoying freedom of the air in the immediate future, it is not meant that it should be an absolute freedom, no more than that surface traffic (of vehicles and ships) could be absolutely free from regulations. Such unqualified freedom in any case would only produce lawlessness and anarchy, bad for all concerned. On the road certain rules for the high way traffic have to be followed; on the high seas certain internationally agreed rules must be observed, to avoid collision, give assistance to ships in distress, etc.5 What freedom of the air really means is the throwing overboard of the still-lingering claim of air sovereignty, which enables a State to close its air borders to other nations as it chooses; and, the common conviction that the air, as a medium of locomotion, no matter whether over the national territory, over "no-man's land" (such as the ice-bound Arctic region) or over the open sea, should be open to all nations, provided that such traffic is operated in accordance with some universally agreed rules governing international air navigation—hence the importance of a new air convention and a permanent air commission.

"5 Freedoms Of The Air"

Freedom of the air as understood in the above sense is no longer a subject for debate today; it has already been knocking at the door! In November 1944 delegates fom 50 nations met at Chicago in conference, to thrash out this question. The Chicago Aviation Conference was sponsored by the United States Government, and at it the U.S. proposed what have come to be known as the "Five Freedoms of the Air," as summarized below:

1. Freedom for commercial traffic to fly through the skies of any member country.

2. Freedom for those planes to land in other countries at agreed airports, to refuel and for necessary repairs.

3. Freedom to discharge passengers and freight from an airline's own national territory in another country.

4. To load passengers and freight for the return trip to the airline's own national territory.

5. To carry either passengers or cargo en route from one intermediate country to another.

However, a closer examination of the doings of the Chicago Aviation Conference will reveal the fact that the American proposals were not adopted as a whole by all the participating nations. The United Kingdom and her adherents had only agreed to adopt the first two of the "five freedoms," with the understanding that any nation would be free to bargain with other member nations by separate agreements later for the other "privileges." And, although the conference agreed to the setting up of an international aviation organization which will have an assembly of all nations, to meet once a year, and a council of 21 nations which will sit continuously, it does not seem that any action has been taken for their realization, since the end of the war.

Refusals By Britain, U.S.

The difficulty apparently lies in the fact that Great Britain, one of the leading aviation powers, with her far-flung Empire, on which she boasts the sun never sets, is practically self-sufficient in air transport. With only a slight detour, a British plane could land at Hongkong without once flying over, or touching, foreign territory. Hence she was not over-eager to concede the free-for-all "privileges" advocated by the United States. The British, as a matter of fact, withheld landing right at Hongkong from an American airline, in 1936, until permission from the Portuguese to use Macao forced their hand (but compare this with the American refusal of landing right at Miami, as sought by a Dutch air company in 1937!) It is in this significance that the evil of air monopoly and competition, which often resulted in great waste of materials and time, must be viewed and remedies frankly and diligently sought.

In this connection it will be remembered that not long ago it was reported the United States, due to lack of support from the leading aviation countries, had withdrawn from the "five freedoms" agreement. This is now found to be an incorrect interpretation of the action taken by Congress regarding the Chicago air agreement. What actually happened was, as pointed out in an announcement by Mr. Harrison Norton, director of the State Dept.'s Office of Transportation and Communications, made on August 31, was: the United States has not withdrawn from the agreement, it was only trying to obtain these "five freedoms" by means of negotiations with individual countries through bilateral instead of multi-lateral agreements. He said so far the U.S. has signed 18 such agreements with different countries, while an agreement covering the first two freedoms had been signed by 27 nations.

No Path Of Roses Ahead

However desirable the freedom of the air may be, it will be readily admitted that the path to such freedom is not strewn with roses, as instanced in the closing of "air fronts," which had been actuated by fear and distrust, but euphemistically declared to be mere maintenance of air sovereignty, and in the refusal of landing right to foreign airlines, propped up by reason of monopoly upon application of maritime analogy of cabotage. The millenium of the Air Age will not come until the world organization can actually and effectively ensure world security: by maintaining an international police force (chiefly composed of an air force); by cutting down the strength of the air force of individual nations to that sufficient for keeping internal peace and order; and, by planning and administering the civil and commercial flights of the whole world as a single system.6 When all these shall become real, the air will be free to "all the men in all the lands (using a phrase from the Atlantic Charter) to fly, even as the sky is free to the birds and other winged creatures.

3 Some 30 States are signatories to this Convention. China signed, but did not ratify it. The U.S. was not a party to the Convention, presumably because of the fact that she was not a member of the League of Nations, while the International Air Commission was under the nominal direction of the League (actually the Commission was quite independent). Up to 1939, the Commission held more than 20 sessions. It is assumed that a new international air convention will later be concluded by the Peace Conference, and an international air commission established under the auspices of the UNO.

4 For Russian air policy see "The Second Air War," by the writer in CWR, 30/-3/46.

5 An International Code of Signals has been in general use by maritime States since the turn of the present century.

6 All these are ticklish problems. But they must be faced soon. The international police force should consist principally of the flowers of air force, levied from all nations, but strategically distributed, without regard of State territorial limits, and to be wielded, like the "big stick" over the heads of all nations.

Educational Reforms For Chinese In South Seas Held Imperative

By NGIAM TONG-FATT (嚴崇發)

Singapore, Sept. 3.

IT is a matter of much satisfaction to learn that the Nanking Government has taken great interest in the welfare of Chinese education abroad and has appointed educators to investigate the Chinese educational conditions after the War and also the possibility of higher education in Malaya. This is a wise move taken by the Nanking Government in order to better the conditions of the Chinese people and their livelihood in general.

The educators from China said that the aim of the Chinese Government is to improve and promote nationalist education with the full co-operation of the local government. It is to hoped that the Malayan Chinese will give their full co-operation and support to the educators from China in carrying out the program of higher Chinese education in Malaya, so that there will be a close connection between the Malayan Chinese and the Chinese Government.

Defects In System

I have observed closely the growth of Chinese education in Malaya during the past few years, but I must frankly admit that there is much cause for dissatisfaction in the methods of teaching in several Chinese schools. The Malayan Chinese students are not taught to think for themselves. I have seen many teachers teach their students how to read and write, but they never teach them to ask why, where, what, how and who. Thus, the mentality, understanding, interest, insight and perception of a student are not developed to a high degree, so much so that what a student gets is only a superficial education. I strongly advocate that the method of teaching in Chinese schools should be revised, and that the educational authorities adopt a new system of education in order to produce better results.

With the end of the war there are many great problems confronting the Chinese youth in Malaya as a whole, and it is high time for the Chinese people to realize how serious the future really will be if these problems are not met and solved. The main problems are the preservation of the moral character of the Chinese youth in Malaya and the safeguarding of the morality of the Chinese people.

It is indeed discouraging to know that the Japanese have left behind in Malaya a lot of vices; and many of our young people are now living a very loose and precarious life. It is the task of our educators in Malaya to do something for these young people, otherwise the dignity and honor of our Chinese people in Malaya will be greatly lowered in the eyes of the foreigners.

Moral Instruction Needed

We must admit that moral teaching is one of the most important things in the life of a man. It helps him grow up as he should grow up, imbued with the spirit of goodwill towards everybody and feeling that he will not stray from the right path. It is obvious that moral teaching is essential in building up a man's character, his behavior, manners and conduct. It is a well-established fact that there are many schools in Malaya where many hundreds of thousands of children have never received any kind of moral teaching. As the future greatness of China depends chiefly upon the younger generation, moral teaching in Chinese schools should not be overlooked by the school authorities.

We must admit that the aim of education is not only to equip the students with all the classics and mathematics, but also to train them to be useful citizens, so that they will observe law and order when they step into society. We must aim at making our young people honest, faithful, strong and gentle. Henry Dwight-Sedwick said: "The primary purpose of education is to animate a boy with high ideals, to develop his intelligence and strengthen his will in order to enable him to give those ideals a habitation and a form, to

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make the boy a factor in expanding our cramped state so that men and women may stand on their feet in ampler humanity."

Code Of Honor, Manners

And he went further to tell us that the worthy things of life are to believe in something holy, to act bravely in the service of some great cause, to secure some intellectual interest, to look for happiness in pure affection, to possess a code of honor, and to have good manners. But my past experience has convinced me that discipline on the part of students in Chinese schools is still lacking, with the result that law and order cannot be maintained by the school authorities. It is no used to teach the student all the great learning of the past if they are not first taught the importance of citizenship and the responsibilities of modern youth.

Our educators must realize that the future foundation of our society depends a great deal upon the younger generation, and it is the duty of the educators to lead them to the right path in order that our future world will be built on goodwill, righteousness and wisdom. When the young are allowed to grow up without reverence for the good and noble in life, they can hardly be expected to be the type of citizen who would shoulder responsibility creditably and honorably. And the child, the father of the man, must be molded today if he is to be the citizen of tomorrow, from whom the State expects noble value and high valor.

Vocational Teaching Neglected

Chinese education in Malaya is still very backward so far as vocational studies are concerned. The Chinese-educated students in Malaya are not taught how to earn a livelihood after leaving school, with the result that many of them are out of employment. This state of affairs should receive the attention of the educational authorities, and especially the Chinese Consulate-General in Singapore, which takes a great interest in the welfare of the Chinese students.

The scope of vocational education in Chinese schools should receive the immediate attention of the educators from Nanking, and I trust that they will introduce various vocational subjects adopted by many schools and universities in China so as to meet the demand of the business circles in Malaya.

Teachers Poorly Treated

Chinese education in Malaya cannot be improved unless there is a close co-operation between the school authorities and the teachers. I must admit that teachers in Chinese schools are not well-treated when compared with the teachers in many English schools. We must face the truth that the terms of engagement of teachers in Chinese schools are very unsatisfactory. Little has been done so far to remedy this defect. I hope and trust that the educators from China will look into this matter in order to improve the conditions of the teachers.

If our Chinese schools are worthy of the name, they must be something more than mere places of dry study. A wise system of education should aim at giving students resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will make sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful.

Free Tuition For Poor

In order to promote a higher Chinese education in Malaya, I wish to make the following suggestions:—

(a) Free education among the poor should be encouraged, and special privileges should be given to them.

(b) Scholarships should be granted by the Nanking Government to students who wish to further their studies in China. The selected candidates must pass a competitive examination among the various schools in Malaya, the examination to be held once a year.

(c) The interests of teachers should be studied. They must be given freedom in their profession and good treatment.

(d) Scientific studies should be greatly encouraged, and students who pass with honors in science should be sent abroad for further studies.

(e) There should be an Overseas Chinese Education Board in China to supervise the various educational activities in the South Seas.

Policemen More Ornamental Than Useful; Instances Cited

By ALFRED LEE

IF conditions in Shanghai today aren't what they should be, the fault would lie, in this writer's opinion, with the Police Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government. Peace is more than one year old today, but policing here certainly has not made the progress one well might expect. True, the Wild West mining town conditions of a year ago have disappeared, but that is probably as much the result of time as of anything else.

As has been suggested in The China Weekly Review, the fact that General Hsuen Tieh-wu holds concurrent positions here many have more than a little bearing on the matter. As Woosung-Shanghai Garrison commander, the general has charge not only of policing the military—no soft job in itself—but also a wide variety of tasks, including the tracking down of collaborators, counterfeiters, kidnappers and smugglers as well as the trial by court martial of offenders of military law.

His retention by the Shanghai Municipal Government as Commissioner of its Bureau of Police adds an even greater variety of complex tasks to his overburdened lot. In addition to its routine tasks of patrolling the streets, supervising traffic, investigating ordinary as well as political crimes, the Police Bureau also has been saddled with house-to-house checks, the employment-unemploymet census, registration of foreign residents, supervision of the census taken by the Pao Chia, etc., etc.

All this, in face of the admitted shortage of men to do the job properly due to the Municipality's huge monthly deficit, has resulted in conditions which today border on the disgraceful and, at times scandalous. While trainees from the Central Police Academy have been sent here by the hundred, too many of them, it would seem, lack metropolitan background and, like the country folk many of them are, seem totally at sea in the rush and swirl of Shanghai's big city life.

Could It Be Graft?

The laxity of the policemen on duty in the streets, both night and day, is unpardonable. At times, when annoyed or angered out of their lethargy, they go after some luckless offender—and he literally catches it in the neck. Hundreds of other offenders who preceded him in committing the identical offense, such as crossing a red light, for instance, may have gone unheeded, ignored. And thousands will follow in the wake of these hundreds, but usually the policeman just dozes on his feet, awake but unconscious, seemingly, of what goes on!

His friendliness with hawkers may stem from the fact that he hasn't heard of Mayor K. C. Wu's order halting this type of unlicensed selling —or it may have to do with the fact that when he patronizes the stall, either for cigarets or a glass of iced coffee, both imported, he does so without paying. His chumminess with truck drivers is more easily explained: he bums a ride when he goes off duty. There wouldn't be anything wrong with that if, as required by police regulations, he'd ride in the cab or the freight or passenger compartment, and not on the running board!

Ricksha Coolie's Paradise

The days of cushion confiscating seemingly being a thing of the past, Shanghai has been converted into something of a paradise for the ricksha coolie as well as for that "war baby," the predicab pusher. They amble where they will, on either side of the road and at times on the sidewalks, too, without being restrained. They cut corners. They come to a grudging stop, cursing, when cross traffic prevents their zooming by a red light.

This happens countless times every day, both where there is a traffic light with a policeman manning it and where the signal lights are out and the traffic officer enjoying the shade provided by a tall building or leafy tree. Or, as indicated earlier, the mighty minion of the law might be chatting with friends in a nearby shop or patronizing one of the hawkers who officially went out of business on September 1.

Devil-May-Care Attitude

Countless times each and every day one is forcibly struck by the negligence of the police. Whether traffic or patrol men, the average Shanghai

cop up to the rank of sergeant (three stripes) just goes about his duties in a carefree attitude that is best described by that popular Chinese phrase, "Ma-ma, fu-fu." Something may be wrong with either vehicular traffic or pedestrians, but he makes that no concern of his. He is there in the body, but that's all.

The coming of night brings little improvement. Perhaps because there is no blazing sun to keep him drowsy, he occasionally comes to life to call out to a passing ricksha coolie who has omitted to light his oil lamp.

Yet all these things would be understandable if one were right in assuming that the average traffic cop in Shanghai today just doesn't know his business. On those occasions when something like a campaign is staged, or when a ranking officer carries out an inspection, these listless men suddenly become full of vim and vitality. They rush from their posts to overhaul a fleeing traffic offender; dash across the street to push back a taxi, pedicab or ricksha operator who has advanced too far upon the red light; bawl out offenders right and left and seeing to it that they proceed correctly; and even go speeding 100 meters down the street after a cyclist of the cut-and-run school!

The transformation is positively startling. These huskies, whether from the North or the West, momentarily become models of efficiency. All traffic is regulated. Jaywalkers are warned and sometimes even the ever-present stallkeeper is sent on his way, friendship and free coffee forgotten, for the nonce, anyway.

One remedy for this situation might be to have senior officers (three stars or better) make the rounds of their police districts much more frequently in jeeps. In some mysterious manner, the cop dozing on the corner never seems to be caught. Some sixth sense seems to tell him a police "big shot" is coming—or maybe it's the "Bamboo Wireless?" Anyway, whatever is responsible, the ordinarily dopey traffic cop is right on his toes when the jeep roars up and he unfailingly gives it a smart salute before letting loose his roars at startled traffic accustomed to wend its way in happy-go-lucky fashion.

Badlands Still Bad

With the belated discharge of collaborators by order of the Executive Yuan last week, the lack of trained policemen will be increased by several hundred. It is understood that all members of the Shanghai Municipal Government established by the puppets in August 1943, following the rendition of both the International Settlement and the French Concession, are being discharged. It is to be hoped that removal of these collaborators, many of them long steeped in dishonest practises through which they added to their incomes during the years of Japanese occupation, will have a beneficial effect. Too many of these old-timers are "squeeze wise" and their elimination will remove a most undesirable influence.

It was some considerable time after the fall of Shanghai to the Japs that the section of the western district of the former Settlement west and north of St. George's became notorious as Shanghai's Badlands, where "Colonel" C. C. Pan once reigned over lawless elements who introduced gambling and opium smoking, assassination and murder, and kidnapping and blackmail on a scale almost unprecedented in this city's history.

The laxity of law enforcement during those years saw countless dance halls or night clubs spring up in the Yu Yuen Road district, where they operated all night long despite closing laws sometimes set at 2 a.m., sometimes at midnight. The passing of curfew this summer has given a fillip to some of these honky-tonks and at the present time, despite the pre-midnight closing order, several are "secretly" operating into the small hours of the morning.

Definitely, this "secret" cannot be a secret to the police of the district concerned for patrons of the Arizona night club and "Eventail" report seeing police officers on the premises repeatedly. The Arizona, long an unsavory establishment, is owned by a foreigner while "Eventail," whose large ballroom is set well back from the road in fairly spacious grounds, is run by a Chinese combine. These two and possibly a few other spots allegedly enjoy "protection."

Their activities well might occupy the attention of those energetic police officers who, according to a statement which emanated from Chengtu Road Station last week, "do most of their work at night."

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An Open Letter To Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

By CHANG PEI-LIN

MY dear Dr. Stuart, China's veteran benefactor:

Excuse me for not addressing you as "Your Excellency" because that title seems to me a little too pontifical for a friend of us Chinese people like you.

When you were appointed as the U.S. Ambassador to China two months ago, you were welcomed with salvoes and cheers from multi-millions of hearts. You have thus far been revered as a great friend of the Chinese masses, a kindly apostle of Christianity in China and a beneficent, hard-working promoter of education on Chinese soil. I am among your admirers. But the reason I did not express my joy over your appointment either by mouth or by pen is that I, being an intellectual and educationist myself, have felt anxiety about the herculean task you were going to take up. To tell the truth, I regard it rather a tragedy for you to change an educational career for a political or diplomatic one. For politics or diplomacy is kittle kettle for scholars, and once a man is entangled in it, he will never be able to shake himself free.

Fear, Distrust Growing

You are too good a student of human nature not to be aware that this world is full of crooks and humbugs. And a diplomat, according to a classical definition, is an honest man sent abroad to tell lies about his own country. Whether this is compatible with the holy commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," you yourself know best. Warm and sincere friendship from the Chinese people is what you have won through your excellent work in education during the last 50 years, but whether that friendship will last depends on what you can do for the good of both nations in your capacity as an ambassador.

Possibly you have been picked to be the second victim of the double-edged policy of your government. Your sphere of free expression has become narrower day by day since your appointment. You cannot help bending to the will of your State Department even if the present U.S. policy is totally at variance with the will of the great leader of the world, the late President Roosevelt, who had told his son that continuance of the practice of colonization means endless warfare. It looks as if the leading world statesmen are plunging the human race into war and destruction again instead of consolidating peace and security. The chief cause of nightmare of both the current peace conference at Paris and the negotiations between KMT and CP in China is mutual fear and distrust. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasonable, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance," as Roosevelt put it.

Job Thankless One

A wise man like you should not have been persuaded to take up the "thankless job" in China. You must have realized that in this country "face" is always to be saved at the cost of truth and justice, and many a crime is committed in its name. And the most important and decisive factor in bringing about the present chaos is that your government has now made a right-about-face from the policy outlined when Ambassador Gauss and Gen. Stilwell were here. The result is that the Chinese reactionaries seize this opportunity and line up with the reactionaries of your country, belittling your efforts at mediation. That is why neither of the two conflicting military-political factions, with all their lip-service to love of the country and people, is willing to bury the hatchet. It is no use turning upside down the cause and effect in the settlement of political deadlocks prior to settlement of military ones. Self-seekers are never frank and straightforward and a morbid will to power does not favor democracy.

As you know, ever since the founding of the Republic, there has been no civil war that was or is not incited and backed up by foreign political influence. No foreign "friendly help," no internal strife. Though we will not deny the truth in the Chinese saying that "a man must debase himself before others can insult him," yet without foreign interference our home affairs can naturally be simplified and the house can be easily set in order.

If your State Department is hysterical over the possibility of China's being too intimate with Russia and of loss of the China market together with political domination in the background, you Americans are being betrayed by unsound commonsense. The heavier the oppression, the stronger the opposition. For being on friendly terms with Russia does not mean that China will be satisfied with the status of a Russian satellite. And it is a fact that China is several decades too young for communism since the objective realities in present-day China are not in condition to make the adoption of communism a panacea for all evils. China has been struggling for peace, freedom, unity and democracy as well as equality among the family of nations along the lines laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Nominal Colony?

In case your government is trying to make China one of its factual rather than nominal colonies or even sub-colonies, as the Japanese failed to do, it would be just as bad for China as for America. To prevent China from keeping friendly relations with any of the ideologically-opposed nations of yours means that you do not regard China as an equal. Nothing good will come of it as long as your government is intent on turning China into an anti-Soviet base by pouring in more and more military and financial assistance and keeping the U.S. armed forces in China when the Japanese already "have been repatriated to the last man." All the Chinese people have been more than disappointed in the latest big sale of surplus properties. Military assistance has ceased since the surrender of the Japs while the financial assistance is a little too early inasmuch as no democratic and truly representative coalition government has yet been formed.

It matters little whether or not the civil war has been declared, because the fact of civil war is there staring at us. Perhaps you will not forget that the Japanese military aggression over China had begun long before war was technically declared. We can still remember the fact that your government had given to Japan arms and munitions to bring more and more destruction to China during the first stages of the war of resistance with the result that Japan did such a really ungrateful thing as the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. You could have greatly lessened your loss and damage and war effort and saved a great number of Chinese as well as American lives if only your government had been far-sighted enough to be strictly neutral at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Feeling Running High

Last but not least, we honestly cannot deny that anti-American sentiments are running high among the Chinese. But anti-Americanism means nothing more than opposition to the fascist and imperialistic elements among your country's politicians now in power. Having learned bitter lessons from the ordeal we went through during the eight years' war, we are able to distinguish friends from foes. Even among the Japanese we have found great friends with whom we shall be glad and ready to collaborate in furthering the common cause of peace, equality and democrary. Poor and weak as she is, China still has her part to play and her historic mission to fulfill in the world of tomorrow. China, given peace, unity and democracy, will not fail to be a stabilizing factor of world peace and security.

We Chinese who have got rid of the danger of enslavement by Japanese fascist militarism, will not yield to subjugation, and will not fall into the trap of any other foreign aggression. Your government may rest assured that China will never incline to Soviet communism since her financial status and the political understanding of the people prevent her in doing so. However, that we should not be ignorant of Russia's goodwill in withdrawing her troops from Manchuria and in her giving much valuable assistance to China at the very beginning of the war of liberation when the latter most needed it, is only a matter of commonsense.

New Policy Wanted

If the Americans do not like the term "anti-Americanism," they must

see to it that the seed of hatred should be removed by the sower himself as soon as possible. For every kind of "anti-Xism" of one party is caused by the aggressive attitude of the other, and it is highly passive both in action and in the breeding of thought. Interference with China's domestic affairs (even behind the screen) and continuance of the stay on Chinese soil of the U.S. armed forces are but like throwing fat into the flame of the civil war.

As I am a native of Jukao, the most ravaged and ruined city in North Kiangsu, where houses are being razed and human beings shot, bombed and machine-gunned by their fellow-countrymen with U.S.-made arms, and where corpses lie unburied and stinking to the skies, I sincerely hope that you will try your best to persuade your government to change its policy while there is still time. The responsibility lies on you as well as on Gen. Marshall to "take out the fuel from under the pan," as the Chinese saying goes. Not only China but the U.S. and the whole world would benefit.

Looking forward to success on the part of both of you envoy-mediators.

Yours very respectfully,
CHANG PEI-LIN.

Shanghai, September 11, 1946.

RANDALL GOULD, editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, accompanied by Mrs. Gould, is in Peiping on a short vacation.

Car Production Rises In United States

PRODUCTION of passenger cars and motor trucks has risen appreciably in America in recent weeks. Compared with the 12,910 units produced in the United States for the week ending September 13, 1945, more than 87,000 units were driven off the assembly line in the same period in 1946. The previous week's output was 76,106 units.

Five percent of passenger car production in the 10 months ending June 30, 1946, were exported from the United States on quota authorizations. Of the 727,286 units made in that period, 36,596 were sent abroad. During the same period, 78,910 trucks representing 16 percent of total production were exported.

Espionage Reported From Pamir Area

OFFICIAL circles in Bombay branded as "purely imaginary" reports of "an authority on Central Asian affairs," who told a Lahore newspaper that the area of the Pamirs, the juncture of India, Russia, Afghanistan and China, "has become the scene of intense espionage and military activities."

The vernacular paper reported that "Kashmir lately has been a hotbed of Soviet intrigue," and that Russian troops were allegedly concentrating on the far side of the Gilgit border, while unidentified aircraft were reported flying over the area. Other sources reported "flying missiles" similar in nature to those recently seen over Sweden, which in the end proved to have no resemblance with selfpropelled projectiles.

A Delhi official source declared these reports were untrue and confirmed a previous report which said that the Gilgit-Kashgar route has been closed to camel caravans owing to the activities of bandits operating in that area. The operations of R.A.F. planes allegedly reconnoitering in the area for Soviet spies dropped by paracute were likewise vigorously denied.

Ming Sung Vessels Said Commandeered

ALMOST 90 percent of the vessels of the Ming Sung Industrial Company sailing along the Chuankiang River have been commandeered by the Chinese Army either for the transportation of troops or army supplies, the Wen Wei Pao reported. Several LST's for the repair of which the company has expended millions of dollars have also been taken over.

An official of the company told the paper that the Ming Sung objects to the seizure of the vessels as it is unwilling to be involved in the civil war.

楊長和

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chou En-lai Seeks Unconditional Chinawide Cease-Fire Order

AFTER the failure of the Five-Man Sub-Committee, which was to discuss political issues without entering into military problems and army reorganization, but for which a prerequisite of ceasefire was stipulated, Gen. Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist negotiator in Nanking, suggested that the Three-Man Sub-Committee convene to enforce this prerequisite. While waiting for the Generalissimo's answer to the latest Communist proposal, Chou left for Shanghai, where he busied himself with what was termed as an attempt to suppress the Communist "Mass Weekly" here.

Although the victorious advance of Nationalist troops was reported from fronts in Hopei, Jehol, Chahar and Shansi, no decisive rout of Communist troops had thus far occurred. Tatung, besieged for nearly two months, was reported being freed by Gen. Fu Tso-yi's forces, but the Communists were reticent on developments in that sector apart from claiming to have routed a number of Kuomintang units.

In Harbin a "sinister" plot to take the city from within was reported uncovered by the Communists, who promptly executed three Nationalist generals for complicity in the affair. Yenan radio claimed that the "gigantic plot" was sponsored by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Tu Yu-ming, chief of the Nationalist forces in Manchuria. The Nationalist generals were executed following an eight-hour public trial in Harbin.

Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nan, in Nanking, denied two current rumors: that the Communists were withdrawing from Harbin and that they were being aided by the Soviet Union. He declared that the Chinese Communists had no "diplomatic relations in any country outside of China except the United States." He ridiculed Government-controlled newspaper reports that Soviet planes had landed in Yenan and that arms and ammunition were reaching ports in Shantung from Soviet-controlled bases.

The Government, meanwhile, though refusing to grant the guarantee of unconditional cease-fire asked by the Communists, reiterated its desire for peace and order, "so that it may start national reconstruction at the earliest moment."

* * *

PARIS

IN Paris work of the various territorial and political committees was drawing to a close and the only stumbling block remaining in the way of the Italian peace treaty was the status of Trieste. The only decisions reached by the committee dealing with the question were: 1) Direct, equal and universal male and female suffrage; 2) A one-house parliament; and 3) Proportional representation voting.

This initial agreement gave hopes that eventually the question of the Trieste background territory would also be agreed upon. The Yugoslavs declared that if Trieste is severed from Julia Kraina by means of the so-called French line, Yugoslavia would refuse to sign the treaty and since the port is not connected with its hinterland by waterways but by railways, it would also cut off the port's lifeline.

Vyacheslav Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, proposed the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Trieste within 30 days of the signing of the treaty, and the establishment of close economic links between the "neutral, free and demilitarized" city.

Ukraine's charges of Greece being a menace to peace were still being aired at the Security Council in New York as Andrei Gromyko took over the chairmanship of the Council for the current period.

Yugoslavian delegates spoke at length both on the Trieste problem and "dark designs of imperialist powers" in the Mediterranean, placing the blame on the British desire "for hegemony" rather than a desire to serve the interests of peace.

The Greek cause was supported both by the United States and Britain, while Australia continued in its role of supporter of the smaller nations.

Senator Tom Connally, (Dem. Texas), went on record as favoring "a truly free state, independent of both Yugoslavia and Italy," and asked for the support of a previous agreement on the question arrived at by the Foreign Ministers Council.

To counteract the excessive reparations demands showered on Italy by a number of nations reaching into 11 digits, the United States announced that it would forego all claims to the US$20,000,000,000 cost to the American taxpayer of waging war against Italy. Earlier, Britain presented a US$11,000,000,000 bill against Italy and then renounced all claims for actual payment. South Africa and China announced they wanted no reparations from Italy.

* * *

U.S. POLICY

THE New York speech of Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, brought into the foreground the question of the current trend of American policy. Wallace's speech was generally interpreted as being an antidote to the policy being pursued by Secretary of States James F. Byrnes, who stands for American firmness against Russian expansion. Wallace, on the other hand, suggested that the United States forego its "big stick" policy, meet Russia halfway, and practically offered to divide the postwar world into two spheres of influence: the Western, dominated by the United States, and the Eastern, dominated by the Soviet Union.

At first, President Truman expressed his accord with the principles of Wallace's announcement, but when this appeared to whisk the ground from under the American delegation at Paris he declared that he only supported Wallace's right to speak and that American policy was not in for any change.

Internal reaction to Wallace's speech was significant in that both the extreme right and the extreme left elements in the United States condemned his views. The right interpreted his words as meaning a weakening of the present American policy, while the left, which held Wallace for its own as one who carried on the principles of the late President Roosevelt, declared that he had "identified himself with the Truman Administration."

In Britain, supercilious spokesmen expressed surprise at "British imperialism," which according to Wallace was trying to get a surer toehold on the Mediterranean, and if countered with Russian retaliation would lead the world to another war. The spokesmen cited British action in India and the prompt withdrawal of troops from Iran, and discounted the existence of the imperialism Wallace condemned.

Wallace, in spite of President Truman's withdrawal of support, persevered in his stand, and is due to deliver another foreign policy speech soon. Secretary of State Byrnes as yet has said nothing.

* * *

JAPAN

IN Japan a storm was brewing, although things appeared calm on the surface. The long-promised dissolution of the Zaibatsu monopolies and the long-delayed land reform must be tackled and are sure to raise a great to-do in the occupied country. Besides, a grave issue of internal significance was the passing by the Diet of a labor bill obnoxious to Japanese labor. This bill deprived the Japanese of the basic right to strike.

There were some 5,000,000 unemployed and more were being discharged almost daily. A seamen's strike developed last week and spread to the crews of Liberty ships which were scheduled to sail for the United States. Workers in the electric and railway industries were shaping demands which foreshadowed future disputes. One of the main issues was the government desire to dismiss home workers and replace them with repatriates.

In his report for July, General Douglas MacArthur said that the Japanese people are beginning to regard their Diet—"once resembling an impotent debating society"—as the new supreme organ of state. The Diet was now studying the proposed constitution and the members, MacArthur's report said, were enjoying

full freedom to query the government spokesmen on the precise meaning of the document and to offer comments, criticisms and amendments.

* * *

KOWLOON

THE question of Chinese sovereignty over Kowloon, and inferentially Hongkong, appeared in the headlines last week when a Hongkong Government spokesman denied that "Kowloon city area is Chinese territory and that China has sovereignty in that area." Chinese papers in Hongkong featured a Central News Agency dispatch with headings such as "Kowloon is ours."

Dr. Ho Feng-shan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry commented on the incident and declared that "China has never waived the jurisdiction of Kowloon city." He pointed out that according to the 1898 Peking Treaty, Chinese officials stationed in Kowloon shall continue to exercise jurisdiction except so far as may be inconsistent with military requirements for the defense of Hongkong. "The benefit of the doubt (contained in the treaty) should be given to the obliged party. China is the obliged nation under the Peking Treaty of 1898," Dr. Ho declared.

* * *

INDIA

MOSLEM League leader Mohammed Jinnah finally consented to a meeting with Viscount Wavell on the question of the Interim Indian Government which is still composed only of members of the Congress Party. While Wavell and Jinnah met, disorders continued in Bombay where people were still being killed in the streets and police and soldiers used tear gas to disperse crowds.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the new Interim Government, addressed to the heads of 32 Asiatic nations, including Japan and the Soviet Socialist Republics in Asia, an invitation to send delegates to an "Inter-Asiatic Relations Conference" to be held in Delhi early next year. Among the subjects to be discussed would be racial conflicts, the transition from colonial to national economy, economic cooperation between Asiatic countries, industrial development, labor and the status and welfare of women in Asia.

* * *

PHILIPPINES

A REPORT from Manila declared that Luis Taruc, leader of the peasant Hukbalahap party, had approached Interior Secretary Zulueta, through a surrender emissary, and the government had offered all of its resources to protect Taruc if he finally surrenders. The terms of the surrender offer were not reported.

* * *

SQUATTERS

SERIOUS repercussions for the British Labor Government are predicted to arise from the recent squatter movement which is tending to spread through the country after its inception in London, when a crowd of about 2000 homeless workers and veterans with their families occupied vacant luxury residences in the better part of the city. Five Communists were arrested and brought to court on charges of instigating the movement which threatened to "upset the peace." Communist party spokesmen held that the only way to get the post-war building program going was to house the homeless in such buildings which were available but were being kept empty by their rich owners.

There was widespread public support for the destitute squatters, and therein lay the dilemma for the Labor Government: on the one hand to maintain "order," while on the other to act in the interests of the poorer part of the population.

No definite action was being taken by the Government although writs were issued by the court for the expulsion of the squatters.

* * *

VENEZUELA

ONE of those abortive coups for which South America holds the patent went off in Venezuela this week, when troops stationed in Caracas staged an uprising reportedly involving 700 cavalrymen. The net result was that four army men were killed and four others wounded after a fierce fight in which automatic weapons played prominent part.

The hero of the occasion was Lieut. Col. Rincon Calcano who entered the barracks and persuaded the men to avoid further bloodshed by surrendering to the government.

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AMERICAN newspaper editorials last week reviewed the China situation, commented on Japanese events, and approved Byrnes' speech at Stuttgart for treating Germany as an economic unit.

* * *

CHINA

The *Denver Post*, commenting on the Chinese situation, said that the Nationalist Government had many shortcomings, but the United States, as a world power, had undertaken many commitments, and it would be impossible for the United States to abandon China without "violating the faith of the Nationalist Government," and retreating from the position "we have won in world affairs."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* called for the United States to "free the leadership of China" by withdrawing aid from the Nationalist Government. The paper listed two minimum requirements by "convincing Chiang of two things: that we will put up with no more of the Kuomintang right-wing's political assassinations such as that of the scholar, editor and political moderate, Professor Wen I-to, and that we expect the agreements for a coalition government, made by an all-party conference last January to be adhered to, despite the Kuomintang's substantial abrogation of it, unilaterally, two months later."

The *New Orleans Times-Picayune* commented on the scholarships awarded American veterans who served in the China Theater. The editorial took occasion to chide those who visit China briefly and then consider themselves "experts." The paper pointed to some Congressmen saying, "If a Congressman can complete the study of China in one, two or three days of junketing in that country, why should an American veteran of normal intelligence with preliminary months of wartime campaigning service there, require one, two or three years of study to acquire the expert rating some of the Congressmen have bestowed upon themselves."

* * *

JAPAN

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* said that general MacArthur's administration had given little venue for criticism. "As it is, we are forging ahead with comparatively smooth sailing in a zone of occupation which might be the cause for one of our worst headaches."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* had different views on the subject. "In Hirohito, the paper said, we have preserved a potent and compliant symbol which our new quiescent enemies, the Japanese aristocrats and militarists, may eventually use against us."

The *Christian Science Monitor* warned against the assumption that the Japanese occupation has really achieved its aims. The *Monitor* declared that while physical disarmament had been achieved fairly smoothly, "on the side of mental disarmament lavish laudations in the report by a spokesman at MacArthur's headquarters are a bit too much to take." The paper said that the life and customs of a nation could not be made over in a year by military decree. This assumption must be combatted, for it threatens to mislead American public opinion. "General MacArthur's regime has hardly scratched the surface of Japan's feudalism." The new Japanese constitution has no real roots in Japanese life and thought, the *Monitor* said. "Japan has continued to remain largely in the hands of the same kind of people—as those who launched her on the road to conquest. Perhaps little more could be done in a short time, but it would be franker and safer to say so, instead of pretending that what could not be done in a decade has been achieved in a year."

* * *

GERMANY

The majority of newspapers declared that Byrnes' Stuttgart speech was an exposition of American policy and would be approved at home.

The *Miami Herald* wrote: "Certainly, the German people must bear their share of hardships with which Nazi aggression has cursed Europe. But common sense dictates an agreement with Byrnes' position that Germany must be given a chance to export goods in order to import enough to make her economy self-sustaining. A sick, pauperized, industry-stripped Germany means a sick and foredoomed Europe."

The *Chicago Sun* writing on the proposed economic unification of German zones of occupation, declared: "Byrnes made it clear that the door is open for the others any time they are willing to join."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* commented: "U.S. economic policy has as its objective reconstruction and rehabilitation which will ease the burdens of military occupation and make it possible once more for the German people to establish and maintain for themselves a fair standard of living. It goes without saying that proper measures will be taken to prevent rearmament and a repetition of the events which preceded the second World War."

The *Baltimore Sun* saw in the proposed centralization of all the zones a freer exchange of commodities and economic improvement. The paper said that the unification of the zones would also have political significance, and this is seen from Byrnes' advocacy of the formation of a provisional government in the form of a German national council to be charged with preparing the draft of a federal constitution for Germany.

Ehrhardt Case Opens, Dismissal Asked

TWO dismissal motions were presented before the U.S. Military Commission which opened the trial of 21 Germans accused of espionage work directed to China's detriment while residing on Chinese soil. The first motions queried the competence of the court in trying the case, while the second contested the criminality of alleged violations of war laws by the accused.

Both motions were rejected, the first on the ground that there was no interference in China's internal jurisdication, but that the trial was a normal transfer of prisoners of war between the United States and China. The second motion was invalidated owing to the alleged activities of the accused after the German surrender.

Lt. Col. Jeremiah O'Connor, prosecutor in the case, attacked both defense motions vehemently, terming them baseless. The first day of the trial, which opened at the Ward Road Jail early this week, was spent in discussing the two motions.

Ehrhardt Man Files Suit Vs. Rundle

A CURIOUS legal tangle developed a few days previous to the opening of the espionage trial of 21 Bureau Ehrhardt men when one of the accused, detained for trial at the Ward Road Jail, filed suit against Walter G. Rundle, United Press head in Shanghai claiming "defamation of character," after UP circulated a story written by Rundle based on the official statement issued by the American Military authorities here previous to the trial.

Rundle appeared at the Shanghai District Court, and speaking in his own defense, declared that the suit brought before the court was an "insult to your Honorable Court and to myself as an American citizen." Rundle pointed out the ridiculous situation which arose with the filing of the libel suit by W. Schenke, one accused of espionage activities by the U.S. Army and an enemy alien. He asked for the dismissal of the case which the court, however, declined to do.

The dubious nature of the proceedings aroused the indignation of 25 American and British correspondents who contended that the court's consideration of Schenke's charge was an infringment on the right of all Chinese and foreign journalists to report freely on the activities of enemy aliens in China. The group sent a cable to State Secretary James F. Byrnes, and lodged a strong protest with Wu Ting-chang, secretary-general of the Chinese National Government. The 25 correspondents are members of the Foreign Correspondents Club, which includes representatives of American newspapers, newsmagazines and broadcasting companies represented in China.

The Schenke vs. Rundle case was postponed to September 23, despite the latter's vigorous protests, who declared that unless the case were immediately dismissed he would file countercharges of malicious accusation.

Nantao Serviced By Public Works Plan

NANTAO, with a population of 800,000—about one-fourth of the local population—which was the scene of violent fighting, bombing and strafing by Japanese forces, and which had fallen into disrepair, under Japanese neglect, is gradually returning to normal, according to the Public Works Bureau.

Already large sums for maintaining and resurfacing roads have been expended: CNC$40,000,000 by citizens resident in that area and CNC$45,000,000 by the Bureau. According to statistics, 55,322 meters of drainage and sewers have been cleaned, while 11,953 catch-basins and 3617 manholes have also been put into service. A number of roads will be widened from four to six meters, while the 34 gates formerly separating Nantao from the French Concession will be demolished. Part of the program has already been completed.

Food Going To Waste For Lack Of Tin

ALTHOUGH American shipments of tin plate abroad cover only about one-third of requirements, more of the vital material used to pack food could be obtained at the expense of American canners, who are not getting enough plate as it is. The United States is producing about 85 percent of the world's supply of tin plate and sends 15 percent to foreign countries.

The result of this shortage of container metal is huge quantities of food going to waste, accentuated by the seasonal character of food canning. In the United States, steel mills are turning out in plate at the rate of 3,000,000 tons annually. Plans are being made to produce another 1,000,000 tons, but only a third of this is expected by the end of the year.

Although steel strikes caused mills to fall behind their plan quotas, production of tin plate is proceeding at capacity today. Britain, which is producing about 460,000 tons per year, is unable to supply her pre-war European customers. Much of her tin plate goes to the Dominions and colonies to return packed with food for the home country.

Germany supplied some 150,000 tons of tin plate annually to Europe and South America and her former customers look to the United States for the wrappings round their food exports.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

THE speech delivered by Henry Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, drew prompt response from Chinese news commentators. As they will probably continue to do for a considerable time to come, the editors also busied themselves with the civil strife during the past week. A review of the work of CNRRA was another interesting though not widely discussed topic.

* * *

WALLACE SPEECH

Before the cable which released the text of the Wallace speech could reach China, the *Ta Kung Pao* had urged the United States Government to reshape its foreign policy with a view to securing world peace through Russo-American cooperation instead of Russo-American conflict. It concurred with the suggestion of Walter Lippmann that the United States should immediately reach an understanding with Russia, lest mutual suspicion and distrust eventually lead to war. It reassured the United States that the military strength of the Soviet Union today lags far behind that of America and that it is unrealistic for the latter to advocate and prepare a war against her. Quoting an old Chinese proverb which says that peace is always at the disposal of the strong, the paper asked the U.S. government to make "some fresh contributions to peace."

The Kuomintang organ *Chung Yang Jih Pao* particularly stressed the point in Wallace's speech that China ought to refrain from any kind of struggle among the powers over their interests in the Far East. She is expected to be incorporated in the sphere of influence of none of them.

The *Tung Nan Jih Pao* pointed out that the presidential endorsement of the speech stands for one thing: the trouble of the U.S. President in dealing with the thorny Russo-American problems.

The *Wen Hui Pao* hailed the Wallace speech, declaring that it has given a new ray of hope for world peace. It said that the United States has thus far followed the British in establishing Anglo-American world supremacy. It expressed the wish that American foreign policy should henceforth be realistic and independent.

"Should American foreign policy deviate from its purpose?" was the subject of the editorial of the *Shun Pao* on the same topic. It stated that conflict or antagonism is present not only between the United States and the Soviet Union, but also exists between the United States and Great Britain. As Wallace violently attacked British imperialism in the Far East, the direct result of the speech will probably be a renewal of the Anglo-American dispute, the paper predicted.

* * *

CIVIL WAR

With the Committee of Five formally broken down, civil war is both actually and ostensibly an accomplished fact. Hence, as one reads in the local press comments, no disguise whatever is necessary any longer. The *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, ridiculed the Communist proposal for a truce. It said that since the nationalist troops are attacked and the Communists are the attackers, the nationalist troops, once they stopped fighting the Communists, they will only be crushed by the latter. The fratricidal struggle, on this ground, seems to be justified.

The *Shen Chou Jih Pao* hailed the success of the nationalists in mopping up their enemy. It voiced satisfaction with the present situation. Though peace has been lost, the nation is now being compensated with splendid nationalist successes which will eventually bring China tranquility, it declared.

The *Chung Yang Jih Pao* urged the government to convoke the National Congress on December 12, without any further adjournment. It denounced the Communists and the Democratic League for their refusal to attend the National Congress. "They are not keeping to the resolutions of the PCC," said the paper.

The *Ta Kung Pao* voiced agreement with the Marshall-Stuart statement that the crux of the KMT-CP dispute is political rather than military. It further pointed out that the source of strength of each of them is money. Money, in turn, is exacted from the people. The paper suggested that just as party activities are to be withdrawn from the schools and universities, the treasury, no matter Communist or Kuomintang, should be placed in the hands of the people. Whether this is a workable plan is another question. Anyway, it expressed resentment at both parties waging war against each other at the cost of the blood and sweat of the people.

* * *

CNRRA

In the September 13 issue of the *Shang Pao* (Commercial Journal) appeared the first outspoken editorial against CNRRA and UNRRA in China. It questioned the prices of the goods sold by CNRRA, declaring the selling is not the kind of business CNRRA shoud be engaged in. The supplies were transported to China for the relief of the poor. If they were put on the market and sold at prices, which although low, it was impossible for the poor to pay, it is no longer relief. CNRRA is not entitled to any property right over the supplies it receives from abroad. It is merely an agency through which the materials the people of the other countries have donated to relieve the starving in China could be distributed successfully. It is wrong that those who work in CNRRA should live so luxuriously and sumptuously.

It charged that CNRRA is making large sums of money through another kind of "import trade." The leaders of CNRRA are but compradores, it said. The paper referred to CNRRA and UNRRA as two huge business firms. In concluding, it put forward a formal query, and warned explicitly that silence is not the way the authorities could satisfy it.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

A report from Ispahan, Iran, revealed that a plot against the security of the country has been recently uncovered and martial law and curfew have been imposed in that city. Prince Muzaffar Firouz, a member of the Iranian Government, personally went to Ispahan to interrogate the arrested persons.

* * *

The Overseas Affairs Commission has received a cable from General Chu Shih-ming, chief of the Chinese Mission to Japan, to strip all honors and titles from Kao Yu-shu, wealthy Taiwanese resident of Tokyo who has continually disregarded the warnings of the Mission and continued his illegal activities.

* * *

The local police has discovered a stock of heroin on Huangpi Road here and arrested five persons in connection with the case. The heroin was discovered after the police officers had kept vigil for three nights and three days in front of the suspected house.

* * *

A musicians strike which began last week in the United States, was ordered extended throughout the country by James Petrillo, leader of the American Federation of Labor Musicians union, to include all hotels and nightclubs. The best offer coming from management thus far has been a 12½ percent wage increase which is half of what the Union is asking.

* * *

A corruption case which involves Chang Chi-liang, section chief of the Bureau of Land Administration, was uncovered here last week, the Municipal Press Bureau reported. The corruption involves the issuance of bogus ownership certificates for 600 mow of land, for which the official is said to have collected CNC$60,000 as "procedure fees."

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UNRRA shipments to China passed the 1,000,000 mark in tonnage discharged at Shanghai last week. The arrival of 51,629 long tons of supplies aboard 15 vessels brought the total tonnage discharged at six ports to 1,032,215 long tons.

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A strong Communist protest was lodged against the actions of Colonel D. D. Trenholm, American member of Field Team No. 17, who allegedly failed to take any interest in halting continuous attacks by Nationalist troops in Northern Kiangsu. He was also accused of remaining silent when Government troops captured Jukao and other cities, but accused the Communists of truce violations when the New Fourth Army recaptured these points.

* * *

Moscow radio declared last week that top-ranking Nazis in finance and industry continued to hold leading positions in the western zones of Germany and were far from "feeling the sword of justice above their heads." The majority of them still hold positions as important as during the Third Reich, the radio said.

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The Italian Government last week declared illegal the strike of about 80,000 state employees in 28 Italian provinces, who demanded wage increases. The Government declared that increases amounting to 60,000,000,000 lire had already been granted them.

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Prefabricated factories are being rushed to China by American companies to speed the rehabilitation of industry, according to *World Report*. Already 21 of the made-to-order factories are on their way. These include hydroelectric plants, flour mills, automobile factories, textile mills and warehouses.

SCAP last week ordered the Japanese Government to impound and place in inspective custody the office equipment stolen from the International Assurance Company of Shanghai. The property is now in the custody of the Mitsui Life Insurance Company in Tokyo. The Japanese company claims that sums were expended for the equipment through the liquidators of the Shanghai concern.

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A *Ta Kung Pao* report from Hankow tells of a novel way to win the favor of one's superiors. An official in charge of general affairs in a Government agency, in order to flatter his superior, presented the latter with four mooncakes made of 40 *liang* (ounces) of gold, on the occasion of the Mid-Autumn Festival.

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A recent kidnaping case uncovered by the local police and officers of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, resulted in the rescued man, Jung Teh-sheng, a local cotton magnate, donating US$80,000 to both agencies in appreciation of their efforts, the *Shun Pao* reported.

* * *

Trucks fitted out with flanged railroad drive wheels, starting simultaneously from different points on the 1000-mile Canton-Chengchow Railway, and pulling three standard freight cars each, inaugurated regular traffic in carrying relief supplies in that area. Each "train" carried 80 tons of relief supplies for Hengyang, Hunan.

* * *

Labor disputes here are on the increase following the recent hike in prices owing to the exchange rate revision. Strikes were reported from the French power station, the Bayer Pharmacy, the Fashion Dress Guild, Ei Kuo No. 2 machine factory, No. 4 Textile factory of the China Textile Development Corporation and others.

* * *

The Chinese population of Dalny (Dairen) sent a letter to J. V. Stalin, signed on a silk scroll 100 meters long, and addressed to "the great friend of the Chinese nation." The letter declared that had it not been for the Red Army and the military genius of Stalin, there would have been no victory over the Japanese.

* * *

The Communist delegation in Nanking has protested to the Ministry of Interior and the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters against the searching of the premises of the *Mass Weekly*, a Communist organ in Shanghai, and added that "this is another mockery at Chiang Kai-shek's famous four promises as well as a sign of the present situation."

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Construction is reported by *Tass* to be in full swing in the town of Severo-Kurilsk in the Kurile Islands. A new hydroelectric station has just been launched and European type dwellings and office buildings are springing up all over the city.

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For the first time since the creation of the United Nations organization a Chinese delegate speaking before the UN Economic and Social Council, addressed the meeting in Chinese. His speech was immediately translated into French, English and Spanish through special earphones, similar to those installed at the Nuremberg trial.

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Who's Who in China

DR. CHANG PING-CHUN, government official and diplomat; born in Tientsin March 19, 1902; graduated from the Nankai University, 1920; studied in England, France and Germany, 1920-25;

Chang Ping-Chun)

(張平羣)

lecturer in Chinese, School of Oriental Studies, London, 1923-25; returning to China, Dr. Chang became a professor of commerce at Nankai University; served as secretary in both the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1932-34; counsellor of the Executive Yuan, 1934-46; from 1943 to 1946, as government spokesman won his reputation as one of the most eloquent among the Chinese officials; appointed Consul-General at New York, 1946; before the Sino-Japan war he was also advisor to Foreign Trade Bureau, Shanghai, and secretary to China's Coronation Mission to Great Britain; elected secretary-general, United Nations Far Eastern Sub-Committee, 1944; translated plays in early pears and later published his lectures on Anglo-American commercial law; address: Chinese Consulate-General, New York City.

The Sept. 7 issue of the *China Weekly Review* briefly outlined the activities of Professor Ma Yin-chu and added that he joined the Democratic League. Professor Ma has informed us that he is not a member of the League.—*Editor.*

R. H. FERNANDEZ, Charge D'affairs for the Argentine Embassy in Shanghai, has been appointed consul general. His appointment followed cancellation by the Foreign Office of numerous visas granted by the consulate here before his arrival. The cancellations allegedly were due to irregularities in the issuance of visas.

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CHANG KUO-WEI, former Special Commissioner of the Finance Ministry for Hopei and Chahar provinces and the cities of Peiping and Tientsin, who was relieved of his post and suspended for five years recently on charges of dereliction of duty, has been sent to Mukden and appointed Director of Tax Administration for the Liaoan District, the *Ta Kung Pao* reports.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN, Chairman of the China Welfare Fund, announced that Lady Isobel Cripps had accepted her invitation to cosponsor the Children's Welfare Ball to be held here in October. Lady Cripps, president of the British United Aid to China, is expected in this country soon.

* * *

GEORGES BIDAULT, President of the Provisional French Government, promised the Chinese Government that the French authorities in Indo-China will do their utmost to protect the Overseas Chinese residing in the French colony. Negotiations for the settlement of incidents in Indo-China are continuing.

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FIORELLO LAGUARDIA, Director General of UNRRA, said in Washington that he plans to go to China and Korea after he presents UNRRA's case at the United Nations Assembly, due to open October 23.

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MAJOR BOON, Royal Army Service Corps, told a London court, where he is on trial on charges of collaboration with the Japanese in Hongkong, that he was forced to undertake certain jobs with the Japanese camp authorities under duress.

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GEN. CHEN CHENG was appointed Secretary General of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps following a congress of representatives held recently.

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GEN. TU YU-MING, Nationalist Commander in Manchuria, last week visited Kuling to report to the Generalissimo on the situation in the Northeast, where latest reports declared that preparations for war are being carried on by both sides.

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DR. WANG SHIH-CHIEH, Foreign Minister and representative at the Paris Peace Conference, returned to Nanking early this week. He was met at the airport by Political Vice-Minister Kan Nai-kuang and Administrative Vice-Minister Liu Chieh, French Ambassador Jacques Meyrier, British Charge D'affairs Geoffry Wallamger, and United States Commercial Attache Walton Butterworth.

* * *

U. C. SOSNIN, Russian manager of the China Motors Company, was refused bail last week, when he appeared for trial on charges of having supplied gasoline, iron and steel to the Japanese, before the Hopei Supreme Court, Tientsin.

* * *

CHU HSUEH-FAN, president of the Chinese Association of Labor, was summoned by President Chiang Kai-shek to Kuling where he gave a detailed report on the recent incident over the Chungking Branch of the association.

* * *

COLONEL FANG CHIH-CHOU, publisher of the *New China Herald*, one of the four leading dailies in Manila before the Japanese occupation, is due to return to Manila to reestablish his paper with the aid of the Overseas Commission in Nanking.

* * *

THOMAS B. McCABE, special assistant to the Secretary of State, whose resignation as Foreign Liquidation Commissioner was announced last week, told why the liquidation of surplus material should be handled by the State Department. "Our sales policy must conform to our foreign policy," McCabe declared.

DR. CHANG WEI, head of the Shanghai Municipal Health Bureau, said last week that probably one person in 13 was afflicted with some sort of venereal disease in this city. This estimate is based on the figures compiled by local municipal hospitals, where it was found that five percent of patients undergoing routine blood tests were found to have syphilis.

* * *

LIEUT. GEN. TAKASHI SAKAI, commander of the Japanese Third Army in South China, was executed before a crowd of 2000 spectators in Nanking, following his conviction for war crimes.

* * *

DR. JOHN C. H. WU, newly appointed Chinese Minister to the Vatican, expressed confidence on the further strengthening of cooperation between China and the Vatican on the basis of concurrence in principles advocated by both in promoting peace and upholding social justice.

* * *

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT, former commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force, who left for Kuling to call on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, will reportedly organize an air transport company to airlift relief goods to famine stricken areas. The plan is being examined by the Executive Yuan.

* * *

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL L. HOWARD, who will replace Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey as commanding officer of Marine Forces, China, arrived in Tientsin last week. Gen. Rockey will assume command of the Department of the Pacific at San Francisco.

* * *

MARSHAL BERNARD MONTGOMERY, Chief of the British Army Staff, on the eve of his official visit to the United States, called for a union of English-speaking peoples as the best way to preserve peace. He arrived in New York last week.

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Many Important Developments In Shanghai Financial Market

DURING the past two weeks, many important developments were noted in the local financial market, including 1) The decision of the Central Bank to grant loans at low rate of interest to financial syndicates organized by eight to 10 native banks for the support of the commercial and industrial establishments. Already three such syndicates have been organized by local native banks, with loans of about CNC$1,500,000,000 for each syndicate. It is estimated that the Central Bank will grant altogether around CNC$10,000,000,000 to these syndicates in Shanghai. In an interview with the press, a spokesman of the Central Bank of China declared that if this system proves successful, it will be extended to other modern commercial banks in Shanghai and to banks in other cities, including Tientsin, Canton, Chungking and Hankow. Although business leaders are not satisfied with the present system, saying that the total of CNC$10,000,000,000 is far short of the proposed CNC$200,000,000,000, most are agreed that this system will greatly improve the present situation and will eventually help to lower the black market interest rate.

The second most important development during the two-week period was the organization of the Joint Reserve Board of Shanghai Banks on September 2. With assets, mostly real estate, placed under the Board as reserves by the different banks, the Board has made it possible to relieve the very tight money situation which prevailed immediately before the Mid-Autumn Festival on September 10.

The closure of the Dao Heng Bank by order of the Ministry of Finance must also be considered as a very important development. The bank was found to have violated the foreign exchange regulations and so was ordered to close down. Well-informed circles state that the Bank handled large remittances from overseas and also sold large sums of Hongkong bank notes in the local black market.

The fourth important development was the opening of the Shanghai Securities Exchange, Ltd. on September 9 and the starting of trading on September 16. With the opening of the Exchange, it is expected that large sums of idle capital will be used in the trading of stocks and shares and thus it will be easier for the authorities to stabilize the commodity prices.

In the financial markets, quotations of gold bars remained quiet. The market quotation dropped to CNC$2,000,000 before the Mid-Autumn Festival when the money situation was tight. Later on, quotations fluctuated around CNC$2,150,000. During the week ending September 7, the Central Bank sold 875 gold bars calling in CNC$1,800,000,000 fapi notes. During the week ending September 14, the Central Bank sold another 922 gold bars calling in CNC$2,000,000,000. The following table gives the quotations of gold bars sold by the Central Bank:

Date	Number of Bars Sold	Quotation
September 2	62	$2,055,000
3	109	2,020,000
4	182	2,055,000
5	174	2,047,500
6	170	2,042,500
7	178	2,072,500
9	228	2,120,000
10	177	2,140,000
11	116	2,135,000
12	209	2,157,500
13	72	2,142,500
14	120	2,142,500

As to American bank notes, quotations fluctuated within a narrow margin. On the whole, the dollar remained weak because of repeated rumors to the effect that the foreign exchange rate will soon be readjusted for a second time and this time the rate will be lowered from that of the present CNC$3350 to CNC$3000 for one American dollar. This rumor, however, was definitely denied by the spokesman of the Finance Ministry as untrue.

As to stocks and shares, quotations continued to rise in the first ten days of this month because of the expectation of the reopening of the Shanghai Securities Exchange, Ltd. However, when it was learned that the Exchange would not open for business till September 16, some operators sold for profit-taking liquidations, pressing down the quotations slightly. When the Exchange actually opened for business on September 16, the market held firm in the first part of the session but continued to drop as the money situation became tight again and operators were anxious to pocket whatever profit they could make.

The following table gives the buying rates of the shares of the twenty companies which are now traded in the exchange:

	Sept. 9	Sept. 16
Mayar Silk	$4,300	$4,120
Wing On Textile	680	648
Ching Fu	280	275
Sin Kong Knitting	305	285
Ching Sin Knitting	225	230
China Cotton	530	490
Great China Match	1950	1850
Sin Ya Chemical	130	125
Li An Store	45	85
China ABC	240	230
Ta Tung Mill	220	220
Hwa Fung Enamel	50	68
Wu Ho Weaving	700	820
Yung Fung Mill	1000	995
China Silk	4000	4000
China Cement	70	85
Tung Yi Cotton	400	470
Ching Lun Knitting	240	280
Wing On Co.	330	336
Sin Ho Textile	345	325

Of these shares, quotations for a number of them dropped further on

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September 17, and well-informed circles were of the opinion that the market would be quiet for the time being. Total transactions on September 16—the first day of business—amounted to only 4,347,400 shares.

In the commodity market, it should be mentioned that the official price for rice increased from CNC$58,000 to CNC$60,000 per picul. With large quantities of rice arriving from French Indo-China and other rice-producing centers, it is not expected that the price of rice will increase in the near future.

The cotton yarn market was definitely quiet after a high increase of prices during the first part of the month because of large demands by Cantonese merchants. However, when the China Textile Development Corporation decided to sell 10,000 bales and other private cotton mills another 20,000 bales of yarn to meet the market demand, quotations settled down. Later, when the Government announced that no yarn and cloth can be exported to Kwangtung and Fukien without the permission of the authorities and that the Hongkong authorities would ban the export of yarn and cloth to China as from September 15, quotations dropped further.

The price of artificial silk continued to increase and reached the maximum of CNC$3,000,000 per bale because of the limited supply offered by the China Textile Development Corporation and large demands by local merchants. However, the Central Trust promised that 5000 cases of Japanese artificial silk will soon be sent here and will be sold in an effort to press down prices. Altogether 50,000 cases of rayon will be imported from Japan this year in exchange for Chinese salt and bran.

The price for caustic soda increased also during the past few weeks by CNC$250,000 per drum because of large demands by local factories, as well as by merchants from Tientsin, Chungking, Canton, Hankow and Kiangsi Province. It is reported that many orders of Chinese importers for caustic soda have been recently cancelled by American manufacturers.

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities in town:

	Sept. 7	Sept. 14
Gold bar	$2,100,000	$2,160,000
US Dollar Note	3,460	3,390
Bond C	1,300	2,350
Wing On Textile	675	670
Ewo Cotton	9,800	9,700
Rice	60,000	60,000
Wheat Flour	14,500	14,200
Raw Silk	3,100,000	3,250,000
20's Yarn	1,570,000	1,500,000
Artificial Silk	2,700,000	2,730,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	12,000	12,750
Koo Ban Soap	47,000	50,500
My Dear matches	640,000	640,000

The squatter movement spread to the United States, when angry citizens of Mission, a Texas town, demanded that three municipalities seize the vast US$-20,000,000 United States Moore Air Base from the Federal Government to provide emergency housing for 500 homeless veterans.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Ming Sung Industrial Company has called for tenders from Canadian shipbuilding yards for the construction of three 260-foot passenger-cargo vessels, the *Journal of Commerce* reports from New York. The journal said the company had bought three minesweepers which will be converted into tugs in a Quebec yard.

* * *

The Shanghai Municipal Police budget is said to be three times the sum allocated for education promotion by the Shanghai Municipal Government. The education budget, however, includes items of a non-educational character, such as the disbursement of large sums for the Youth Corps and supplementary police.

* * *

China's schools and other educational and cultural institutions suffered losses totaling CNC$2,000,000,000, which amounts to about US$644,000,000, according to the exchange rate of July 1937. These figures are based on investigations carried out by the Ministry of Education.

* * *

The Sin Sui Company recently received a loan of CNC$2,000,000,000 from the government for the development of transportation and industry in the Northwest, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*. The company made huge profits during the war by transporting tea from Anhwei, Hupeh and Hunan to Kansu and Sinkiang.

* * *

The Shanghai Customs discovered smuggled goods valued at CNC$500,000,000 in the period from April to September, the *Sin Wan Pao* reports. The Customs intend to take measures to check smuggling here, the paper said.

* * *

The Bank of China granted a total of US$1,300,000, to exporters as "packing loans" during the months of June, July and August, the *Sin Wan Pao* states.

* * *

A plan for the electrification of Hunan province has been worked out by the Hunan Electric Supply Company and the National Resources Commission, the *Ta Kung Pao* reports. The plan provides for power supply to 24 major cities.

* * *

The American Agricultural Mission was recently criticized by Chinese business circles for being "too businesslike" and trying to find out the prospects for future trade rather than in devising means of improving China's agriculture, the *Wen Wei Pao* declares.

* * *

The Northeast Bank has issued loans amounting to $12,000,000 Northeast currency at 0.3 percent per month to several Harbin banks, which in turn have extended loans at 1.2 percent to private industrial and commercial enterprises, the *New China News Agency* reports.

* * *

Peasant revolts are spreading in Szechuen province, the *New China News Agency* reported last week. Starving peasants and poor farmers, forced to pay numerous taxes, have risen up in arms and about 100,000 peasants are in rebellion in North and Central Szechuen, the agency claimed.

* * *

The United States Army has cracked down on GI black markets throughout Europe with orders for a three-day financial moratorium preceding the introduction of the dollar-backed scrip which is intended to eliminate the flow of illegally acquired foreign exchange piling up in the United States as dollar-backed Treasury obligations.

The Peiping-Tientsin Railway Administration sustained a deficit of CNC$2,-000,000,000, last month according to the *Sin Wan Pao*. This prompted the Ministry of Communications to cut down on the railway's staff, limiting the total number of persons employed, including workers, to 25,000. There are 48,000 now on the railway's payroll.

* * *

Expanding business activities have prompted the Continental Bank to open a branch office on North Szechuen Road. A large number of patrons attended the inaugural ceremony with K. Y. Tan and Lee T. Yuan, Manager and Sub-Manager of the main office, presiding. Wang Tsengcheng was named head of the branch office.

* * *

The British Court in Hongkong issued its first crack-down order under the new ordinance permitting the closure of shops for profiteering, when a grocery store was fined and suspended for one month last week. The shopkeeper was found guilty of selling Nestle's cocoa at two dollars above the controlled price.

* * *

The abolition of export duties by the Customs in Tientsin caused extensive cargoes, including furs and bristles, which had piled up since mid-August following the confusion over the actual lifting of the duties, to be loaded for shipment abroad, mainly to the United States.

* * *

The Shanghai Commodity Tax Bureau collected CNC$22,400,000,000 in revenue in July and CNC$26,000,000,000 in August. Of these, CNC$20,000,000,000 was tobacco tax, CNC$2,000,000,000 yarn tax, and more than CNC$2,000,000,000 beer and sugar taxes.

* * *

One-third of Shanghai's knitting mills are not operating owing to poor business resulting primarily from high costs of raw materials, the *Shun Pao* reports. The China Textile Development Corporation is selling yarn to the mills at official prices, but only in small quantities. Prices of caustic soda and various dyestuffs have increased.

* * *

More than US$5,000,000 worth of native products, including tung oil, bristles and raw silk have been sent to the Soviet Union since the Japanese surrender in payment of the wartime loan which Russia granted China. The whole loan amounting to US$200,000,000 will be repaid by China within 52 years, the *Sin Wan Pao* reports.

* * *

A new variety of artificial cotton has been invented by Hu Yi, who is now negotiating with a leading industrialist to open two factories, one in Shanghai and the other in Hangchow, to manufacture piece goods from the new artificial product, the *Shun Pao* reports. The factories are expected to start operation next month.

* * *

Japan is preparing to export about 5,000,000 pounds of tea to the United States and of this quantity, 1,500,000 pounds, representing the initial shipment, have already been sent to New York. The balance will be shipped before the end of October.

* * *

The semi-annual report to Congress by the Export-Import Bank disclosed that credits totaling US$1,157,000,000 were extended to foreign countries in the first half of 1946, of which US$66,790,000 was granted to China.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

September 11, 1946

General Fu Tso-yi's forces rushing to relieve besieged Tatung were reported 20 miles from the city, with the Great Wall lying between them and their objective. The Nationalist forces, according to Information Minister Peng Hsueh-pei, had reached Fengchen and entered Tsining, after occupying Langkushan and Pingchunhan.

The Nationalist forces, the Minister said, had crossed the Grand Canal at Sutsien, 70 miles southeast of Haichow. Other forces were approaching Kupeikow, 120 miles from Kalgan, and strategic Great Wall pass.

In eastern Hopei, Tsunhwa, last Communist stronghold, was surrounded by Nationalist troops, the Hsin Min Pao reported.

* * *

September 12, 1946

Nationalist forces made a juncture inside the Great Wall, following the capture of Kupeikow, when Gen. Tu Yu-ming's troops came into contact with forces of the 11th War Zone, UP cabled from Peiping. Another strategic center near the Great Wall, Chihsien, was also reported captured by Nationalist forces.

The New China News Agency declared that Nationalist troops had attacked Simucheng, in Manchuria.

The Agency admitted the loss of Jungchen, 64 miles south of Peiping, but declared that Communist troops had surrounded the town of Hsiaoyi, 100 miles southwest of Taiyuan in Shansi.

* * *

September 13, 1946

Gen. Fu Tso-yi's relief forces for Tatung entered Fengchen, last obstacle before the besieged city, which lay 27 miles to the south, the Hsin Min Pao reported.

Yenan radio claimed a major success in the area of the Honan-Hopei-Shantung border region, where it said two Government divisions and four brigades had been routed with casualties reaching 5000 killed. The radio added that 12,000 Nationalist soldiers were taken prisoner, with Divisional Commander Chao Hai-tien, and two regimental commanders surrendering. The report listed 200 pieces of artillery, 4300 rifles, 717 heavy and light machine guns, 14 trucks and 15 radio sets as having been captured by the Communists, while six tanks were destroyed.

From Peiping, United Press cabled that Tsunhwa and Shihsien, strategic towns northeast and east of Peiping respectively were captured by Government armies. The Communist forces, under command of Gen. Li Yun-chang, reportedly retreated to Malanku, 15 miles northwest of Tsunhwa, and last Great Wall pass in the hands of the Communists.

Nationalist troops captured Taikang and Chihsien, in eastern Honan, according to a spokesman of the National Defense Ministry. Meanwhile, the Communists claimed to have annihilated 11 units of Gen. Fu Tso-yi's forces in the vicinity of Tsining, which the Government claims to have taken yesterday.

* * *

September 14, 1946

Communist forces retreating from Tsunhwa were cut off with the capture of Malanku, last Great Wall pass, by the Nationalists, the Hsin Min Pao reported.

In North Kiangsu, Communist forces were attacking Jukao and Haian, northwest of Nantung, the Central News Agency declared. Government reinforcements arrived to strengthen their positions.

* * *

September 15, 1946

The Government armies were reported driving a wedge between Kalgan and Yenan when Gen. Hu Chung-nan's forces advanced northward from Sian towards Government-held Taiyuan.

In Northern Kiangsu, Government troops penetrated into Communist territory to within 15 miles of the Communist military headquarters at Huaiyin, Central News reported.

* * *

September 16, 1946

Government forces approached Fengchen, 27 miles north of Taiyuan and engaged in a stiff struggle with the defending Communist forces, UP cabled from Nanking.

Nationalist forces were fighting at Yukouchen, 10 miles northwest of Huaiyin in Northern Kiangsu, the Hsin Min Pao said. Another Government column was approaching Shuyang, 30 miles east of Shuchien, in an effort to link up with other forces in the Haichow area, at the eastern terminal of the Lunghai railway.

* * *

September 17, 1946

Huaiyin, Communist headquarters in Northern Kiangsu, was taken by Government forces, Central News reported from Hsuchow. Huaiyin is an operational base lying on the Grand Canal, 120 miles southeast of Hsuchow.

Fighting was increasing in the area around Fengchen, according to the Hsin Min Pao.

Chinese Air Force units were thrown into the battle around Suiyuan to bomb Communist troops retreating from Tsining, the Hsin Min Pao reported.

Nationalist forces were said to have broken out of Tatung and occupied several positions outside the city, UP cabled from Nanking.

DEWEY SHORT, (Rep. Mo.), following his tour of the Far East with other Representatives recently, urged the strengthening of all United States bases in the Pacific to meet further Russian expansion. He declared that all the members of the House military affairs committee who toured the Far East would urge this policy.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

World's Last Hope?

MUST WE FIGHT RUSSIA? *by Ely Culbertson. Published by the John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, 1946. 62 pp. US$1.00. Reviewed by Darwin Fenn.*

TO this momentous question the author states straightforwardly in his book that there will be no real quarrel between the American and Russian people. Should there arise a conflict between America and Russia it can only rise from one cause—the anarchy of sovereign states. In the world of power politics, the stronger state always uses its military force for any purpose whatsoever. Under these conditions there will be no guarantee that the future rulers of Communist Russia will not seek the destruction of the United States. The author admits that the fundamental cause of all wars of aggression is the absence of a central authority. There is only one way to prevent the coming conflict between Russia and America, the author says, and that is to curb the anarchy of sovereign states and to establish an adequate substitute for power politics.

Russia has an enormous manpower and a strategic position in the heart of Europe and Asia. As a totalitarian state, she can also concentrate most of her labor and industries on military rearmament at cost of a lowering of living standards. Undoubtedly, Russia will equal America in industrialization 10 years later, and will surpass America eventually. Because Russia still has no atomic bombs today, the present object of Russian policy is to bide her time. But it is likely that Russia will have atomic bombs some time in 1948, or even earlier. When she has a sizable pile of atomic bombs of her own, she will naturally be in a better bargaining position. History tells us clearly that warlords and dictators, when in possession of new weapons, have often been encouraged to start aggression.

America's time for atomic monopoly, therefore, is about three years or less, and the American time limit of industrial superiority is not more than 10 years. If before 1950 America fails to use her enormous power to make her future survival secure, she may be doomed after 1960. So the object of the American foreign policy, as a matter of course, should be one to utilize her remaining precious months of supremacy to make herself secure from all aggressors. If America cannot establish a permanent and guaranteed system of collective security now, she cannot avoid a preventive war with Russia in the near future, as she had already done twice with Germany and once with Japan.

"The United States is not only the mightiest nation of all time, but also the most peaceful and the most democratic." This statement should not merely be considered as a tone of exaggerated panegyric. As a matter of fact, the United States really has the good will and the active support of four-fifths of the world. She has no territorial ambition nor ideological domination of the world. I should say that, to scores of nations, the survival of the United States means their own survival and the national interests of the United States coincide exactly with the higher interests of humanity. With overwhelming power, both moral and military, America today can do with the world virtually what she chooses. It is plain to many cosmopolitan minds that only the United States can save the world.

Since the present UN is not an adequate system of international security, the United States ought to take an active part in transforming it into a genuine instrument against aggression. The veto power, which is the fatal defect of the Security Council, ensures ironically the futility of UN efforts. Unless the United Nations Charter is adequately and speedily amended, a third World War will be inevitable.

In order to remove the fundamental "means" of international wars, the author suggests three indispensable amendments to UN. First of all, he suggests the reorganization of the Security Council and World Court and the elimination of the veto power in matters pertaining to aggression or preparation for aggression.

The second suggestion is a specific and defined power, delegated to the Security Council by the member states, to suppress aggression and enforce the quota limitation of heavy weapons and abolition of atomic bombs.

Thirdly, the author suggests the organization of a small-nations International Contingent, with big-nations National Contingents in reserve, to support the powers of the Security Council and the Court. The International Contingent, under the direct command of the Security Council, will be made up of citizens of smaller member states. It will be the active part of the World Peace Force, ready to be moved instantly against any aggressor or would-be aggressor state. The national contingents will consist of the national armed forces of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China, under direct command of their respective governments and stationed in their own territories.

With these amendments, the author believes firmly, UN can develop logically into a world federation, in which the ultimate hope of the world lies. His suggestions are not only original, creative, realistic and penetrating, but also fair and square with both rivals. I should say that the author loves Russia as well as his own country.

Penetrating

DICTIONARY OF WORD ORIGINS *by Joseph T. Shipley. Published by the Philosophical Library, Inc., New York. 1945. 430 pp. US$5.00. Reviewed by U.S.*

WORDS often prevent us from getting to the bottom of things. Words not only serve to convey meaning but at times appear as obstacles to clarity and mutual understanding between people. Dr. Shipley offers a detailed study on the origin of words, designed, in a manner of speaking, to banish from words the obstacle part and bring out in relief the meaning content.

People studying this dictionary will cease getting annoyed at being dubbed silly by their friends, for Dr. Shipley shows that originally "touched by God" and "silly" meant practically the same thing. Originally "silly" meant blessed, and it is only the perversity of men's minds that has gradually changed it to mean something not so complimentary.

Prudes who shrink from calling that part of the body usually termed the breadbasket will be convinced that the original word "abdomen" meant just that, for it is derived from the Latin *Abdere*, to stow away, to hide from. Hence, a new and deeper meaning is superadded to both the American term and the

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classical English word denoting the same thing.

Academy, of the high-falutin' sphere, is nothing but the name of a Greek peasant Academus, who showed the right way to a couple of young men in search of a beautiful lady. Hence, if you are in quest of the right way, you enter an academy.

In Dr. Shipley's dictionary one suddenly discovers meaning-liaisons in words usually considered to be far apart as the poles: Acetylene and vinegar, accurate and curious, agony and pleasure and thousands of other, usually unrelated words. As sure as not you will be inclined to say after Dr. Shipley a man is as "mad as an adder" and "I have it in hatred," instead of "annoyed." Aftermath, one will realize, is not the after effects of too much math, but the way a character feels after reaping a harvest.

It has always been considerd that only people like Frank Harris could sit down and read a dictionary in their spare time. Here is a dictionary for everyone who is literate. It is written with a subtle humor, conspicuous by its absence in the standard pedantic dictionary.

If all dictionaries were written in this vein, it would be safe to bet that the reading public would soon switch to the books that give the verdict on words.

Tension

THE CREATIVE MIND *by Henri Bergson. The Philosophical Library, Inc. New York.* 1946. 307 *pp.* US$3.75. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

ALTHOUGH Henri Bergson is against systems in philosophy it should be stated that he himself adheres to that school which holds for its agnostical method of intuition. "The Creative Mind" is, in a manner, an autobiography of the philosopher, his credo and method.

Among the various points raised by Bergson, and they are too numerous to elaborate on in a book review, are the relativity of knowledge as probed by science, and the truth as fathomed by intuition. Herein lies the most characteristic part of Bergson's ideas. He believes that science should be limited to the study of the reality outside of us, while it should be the sphere of metaphysics to delve into our inner self. Whereas science, which operates with fixed, rather, stable conceptions, which, as it were, are cut out of moving reality for our convenience, it remains for metaphysics with intuition as the instrument to penetrate into the real duration which is the Creative Mind.

Bergson contends that no amount of juggling of stable conceptions, which our intellect fashions and extracts from mobile reality, will ever give us the exact or adequate idea of the nature of things. For, says he, to try to understand mobility by means of something inert, stable and immobile is absurd. For practical purposes, such as strengthening man's position vis-a-vis nature, these will serve. But when it comes to the real duration, only by switching ourselves into the movement of ever novel creation in our mind, can we arrive at the concrete idea of this phenomenon. Analysis, synthesis and the other actions of the intellect when it operates with what Bergson terms "simple logic" are inadequate to place us in the inner sanctum of this real duration of the Creative Mind. Leaving a well defined sphere of action both for science and metaphysics, Bergson does not attempt to define what exactly he means by intuition. But one gathers that this intuitive effort which is to arrive at a real idea of our inner selves is attained not by contemplation but by personal effort, a tension, a concentration. And this by no means signifies that once a certain level of tension is attained, all problems will resolve of themsleves. "Tension, concentration, these are the words by which I characterized a method which required of the mind for each new problem, a completely new effort," Bergson explains.

This is all very well, the reader will say, but what are the practical results of this intuitive method of philosophy? And we arrive at the question of agnosticism which is inherent in every philosophy that creates a special sphere purportedly unattainable by science. The creation of a sphere likewise indicates a certain amount of mysticism, though in Bergson's philosophy this is hardly evident since he accedes the existence of concrete reality outside of us. Dualism would be the apt word for a school which asserts the existence of real duration inside of us, at the same time setting a sort of second place to the motion inherent in matter. For what else could such a teaching be that is not content with studying the concrete reality outside of us and of which we are inseparable parts? Does it not follow and has not science proved that our intellect is only matter that thinks? Hence to segregate the two, setting apart two different spheres of action, even if allowing for a demarcation line, which concurrently serves as boundary, is dualism to a great extent.

Bergson asserts that philosophy should not merely serve as synthesis of the various positive sciences. He protests that this is relegating philosophy to the position of charwoman to science. However, the history of philosophy has demonstrated that when philosophy leaves the sciences to themselves and decamps into unexplored spheres, chaos ensues. The sciences, left without a guiding philosophy, wander into a dead-end, while the latter goes off at a tangent trying in vain to fathom itself on the basis of "disinterested knowledge."

The entire treatise fully demonstrates what Bergson means by knowledge for knowledge's sake. It gives no practical pointers to man who would tighten his grip on nature by synthetizing the positive sciences. It is a valuable guide, however, to one who holds intuition the only method worthy of metaphysical consideration in grasping the Creative Mind.

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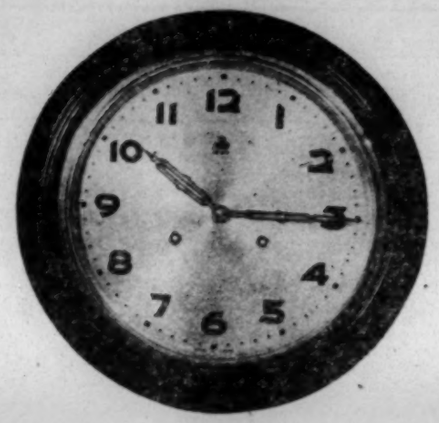

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2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
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WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

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6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.40	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

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YEHZAH	峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
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